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SUGAR REPORTS

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MARKET SUMMARY

The long period of hand-to-mouth buying of sugar ended in June when buyers apparently became convinced that sugar prices had reached bottom, at least temporarily, and when procurement of supplies for the peak consuming season could no longer be delayed. June sugar distribution by primary distributors rose to the second highest June on record and the month ended with a wave of contract buying for future delivery in anticipation of an increase in prices of refined sugar. The extent of this contract buying is not fully determined but it is clear that the volume was large. In view of these developments and the continuing strong demand and high distribution in July, the determination of domestic consumption requirements was raised to 7,200,000 tons on July 26, 1948.

The duty-paid price of raw sugar reached its low point for the year to date on May 12, at 5 cents per pound. This was down 1.32 cents per pound from the early January level. On May 25 when the consumption requirements determination was revised downward from 7,500,000 tons to 7,000,000, the duty-paid spot price was 5.15 cents. The immediate effect of the 500,000-ton cut was to raise the duty-paid price 10 points and to lower Cuban f.a.s. world price 10 points. The duty-paid domestic price was still 5.25 cents on June 15 when the market began to feel the effects of higher distribution of refined sugar and a stronger demand for raws. The price of raw sugar was further strengthened by the settlement of East Coast refinery strikes and the inability of some domestic producing areas to fill their entire marketing quotas. The situation resulting from the latter cause was relieved July 12 when deficits of 75,000 tons for Hawaii and 100,000 tons for the mainland cane areas were reallocated to Puerto Rico and Cuba. The restoration of 200,000 tons in the determination of domestic consumption requirements on July 26 was followed by a decline of 5 cents per 100 pounds in the duty-paid price of raw sugar to 5.70 cents per pound,

the level it had been generally since July 9. This is 70 cents per 100 pounds above the May 12 low point, but 62 cents below the price of early January.

Prices of refined and beet sugar continued weak until the end of May, dropping from the January price of 8.40 cents to 7.50 cents for refined cane sugar in the Eastern areas and to 7.40 cents in the Southern and Chicago-West territory. The discount on beet sugar increased from 10 cents to 20 cents per 100 pounds. In addition, allowances for freight absorptions of $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 pounds were being made to entice buying. These practices were ended in the closing days of May. In late June prices of refined sugar rose to 7.75 cents per pound but sellers generally took contracts for future delivery, up to 30 days, at the previous prices. Currently quoted prices for refined sugar are 65 cents per 100 pounds below those of early January and prices of beet sugar are down 75 cents per 100 pounds for the corresponding period.

Retail prices fell from 9.9 cents to 9.4 cents per pound from January to March. In May the average retail price was 9.3 cents and on June 15 it was reported at 9.2¢.

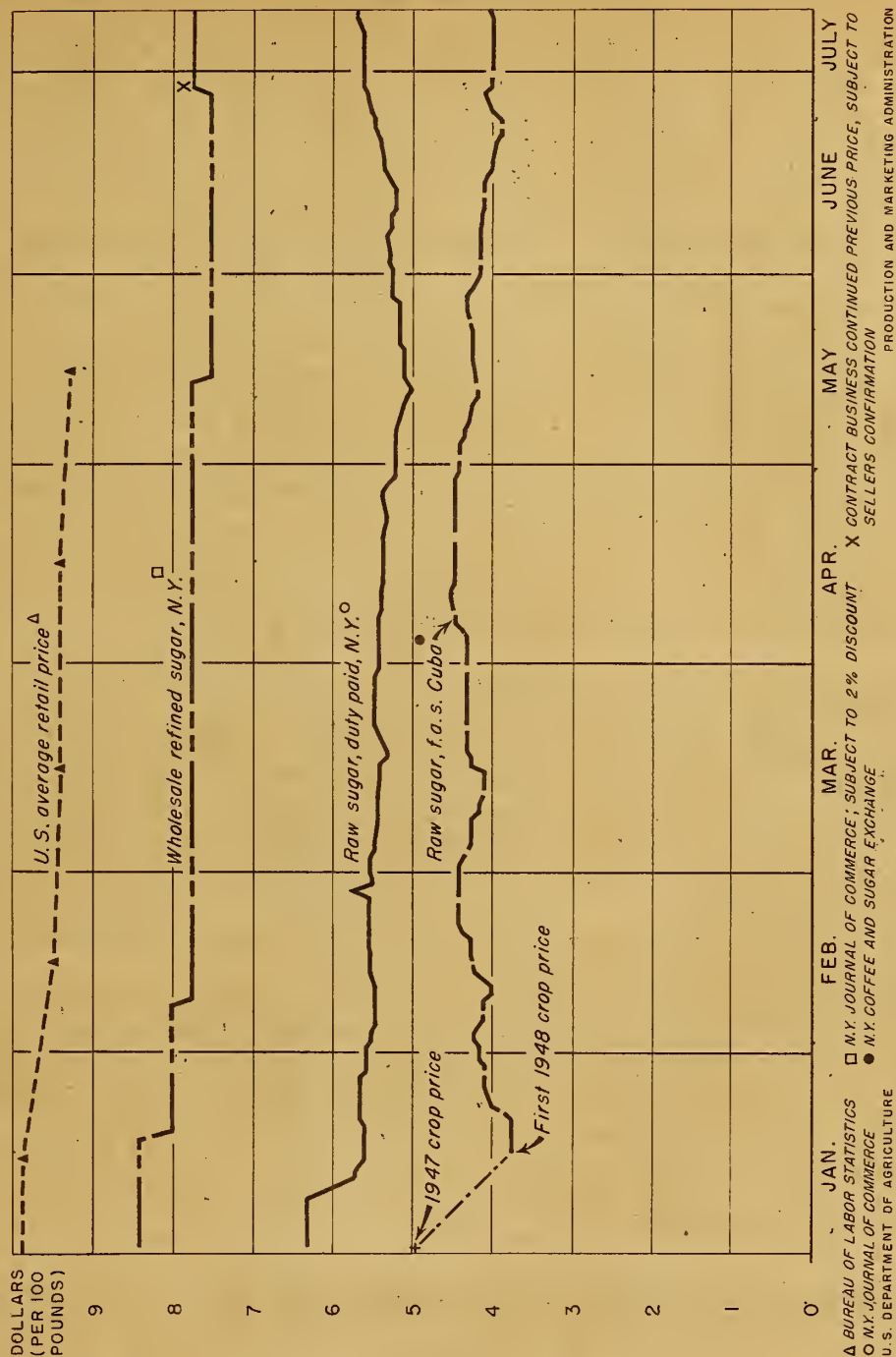
Cuban Supplies. The Cuban sugar supply situation, based on reports of the Cuban Stabilization Institute, adjusted for the July 26 revision of the determination of consumption requirements in the US, is approximately as follows: (short tons)

U.S. free quota	2,774,000
U.S. retained quota	74,000
Local consumption quota	227,000
Special quota	1,420,000
Other countries, free quota	2,231,000
TOTAL	6,726,000

Of the "special quota," the Commodity Credit Corporation has purchased 1 million tons. Of the "other countries free quota," unconfirmed trade reports indicate that perhaps 1,800,000 to 2,000,000 tons may have been sold. Reports that Cuba has sold around 400,000 to 600,000 tons of free quota world sugar since the middle of May is one of the outstanding developments in the world sugar situation in recent weeks. The increase amounting to 324,000 tons in the US import quota from Cuba in 1948 as a result of the allocation of domestic deficits on July 12 and the increase in the domestic requirements July 26, are the other outstanding developments in the Cuban sugar supply situation.

Puerto Rican Supplies. Latest indications are that Puerto Rican production will be around 1,106,000 tons. This is approximately 30,000 tons below the Easter estimate. With Puerto Rico's present quota for shipments to the continental US of 982,000 tons and its local consumption quota of 100,000 tons, the apparent surplus of Puerto Rican sugar has largely disappeared.

1948 SUGAR PRICES: RAW, REFINED, RETAIL



Cuban prices of raw sugar for shipment to world markets have been lower in 1948 than in 1947. Starting in January at below 4 cents per pound, they rose in April to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents, then declined to 4 cents by July. Raw sugar costs to domestic refineries fell from 6.32 cents in early January to 5 cents in May, then recovered to 5.7 cents by July. Wholesale refined sugar declined in January, February, and May but in late June the quoted prices recovered to the April level. Retail prices fell from 9.9 cents in January to 9.4 cents in March and to 9.3 cents in May.

1948 SUGAR PRICES

June produced the year's heaviest monthly distribution of sugar and the first advance of the year in refined sugar prices. Distribution by primary distributors for June was over 800,000 short tons, raw value, and the price advance coming at the end of June brought wholesale prices for refined cane sugar back to the \$7.75 level which prevailed from February 9 to May 13. Wholesale prices were still 65 cents under the prices which prevailed in early January. Index numbers of wholesale sugar prices based on 1935-39 averages were below those of sugar at retail and the indexes for prices of all foods and of prices paid and prices received by farmers, and farm wage rates. Retail prices on June 15 were at an average 9.2 cent level, 1/5 cent less than in March and April and 7/10 of a cent lower than in January 1948. The indexes of growers' estimated income from sugar beets and sugarcane during the first part of the year indicated lower returns than for 1947.

On July 12, announcement was made of the proration of an additional 175,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar quota to Puerto Rico and Cuba. This proration was made when it was determined that Hawaii would not be able, by 75,000 tons, to market its quota and that marketings from the mainland cane sugar area could be expected to fall 100,000 tons short of its current quota. Heavy trading in the No. 5 (domestic) futures contract occurred during the week ended July 16 and prices declined 6 to 13 points. World contract futures during the same week rose 1 to 3 points.

Temporary shortages of sugar existed in some eastern areas of the country due to the fact that several refineries had been closed because of labor difficulties. With three east coast refineries closed by strikes for over 3 months, supplies of refined sugar in the respective trade areas became quite depleted. Recently, however, these refineries reopened, although one continues to experience some labor difficulties. Inability of consumers to find the kind and quantity of sugar they want probably will disappear as soon as distribution pipelines in these several areas become filled again.

With the recent recovery of 25 cents per 100 pounds in wholesale prices of refined sugar, most refiners and beet processors took contracts for future delivery within 30 days at the previous lower prices. Average retail prices, according to latest available data, have not reflected the entire amounts of the earlier declines. For example, in January, when the gross wholesale price was 8.40 cents per pound, the average retail price was 9.90 cents per pound, a spread of 1.50 cents. In April, when the wholesale price was 7.75 cents per pound, the average retail price was 9.40 cents, a spread of 1.65 cents. In June, with wholesale prices at 7.50 cents per pound for most of the month, retail prices averaged 9.20 cents, a spread of 1.70 cents.

Raw Sugar Prices Reach Low in May - Differentials Change - Raw sugar prices, duty-paid basis, New York, declined during the first 5 months of the year but recovered sufficiently during the latter part of June and the early part of July to bring them back to approximately the levels prevailing during the last half of January. The range in duty-paid raws was \$1.32 per 100 pounds from a high of \$6.32 to a low of \$5.00, but 88 percent of the daily prices fell within the 50-cent range between \$5.70 and \$5.20.

The differential between raws duty-paid New York basis and world raws f.a.s. Cuba declined steadily during the first 5 months of the year, from \$1.88 per 100 pounds in January to 87 cents in May.

The spread between current prices of raw and refined sugar was larger than normal throughout the first half of 1948, but declined considerably at a time when the recovery in prices of raw sugar preceded that of refined sugar. At the beginning of July the current spread was about the same as it was at the beginning of January.

Table 1

1948 RAW SUGAR PRICES, BY DAYS

Duty Paid Basis, New York
(dollars per 100 lbs.)

<u>Day of Month</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
1			5.50	5.40		5.25	5.60
2	6.32	5.57	5.50	5.40		5.25	5.60
3		5.50	5.50		5.20	5.28	
4		5.50	5.45		5.20	5.28	
5	6.32	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.20		
6	6.32	5.45		5.40	5.20		5.60
7	6.32			5.40	5.17	5.30	5.60
8	6.32		5.40	5.40		5.25	5.65
9	6.32	5.45	5.40	5.38		5.25	5.70
10		5.45	5.40		5.10	5.25	
11		5.45	5.40		5.05	5.20	
12	5.70		5.40	5.38	5.00		5.75
13	5.70	5.50		5.37	5.05		5.70
14	5.65			5.37	5.10	5.20	5.70
15	5.60		5.38	5.37		5.25	5.70
16	5.60	5.50	5.38	5.37		5.30	5.70
17		5.55	5.38		5.10	5.35	
18		5.55	5.30		5.10	5.35	
19	5.60	5.55	5.30	5.37	5.10		5.70
20	5.60	5.55		5.37	5.15		5.70
21	5.65			5.35	5.15	5.38	5.70
22	5.65		5.40	5.32		5.40	5.75
23	5.65		5.45	5.32		5.45	5.75
24		5.55	5.45		5.15	5.45	
25		5.70	5.45		5.15	5.50	
26	5.65	5.48		5.35	5.15		5.75
27	5.65	5.48		5.35	5.25		5.70
28	5.57			5.30	5.25	5.55	
29	5.57		5.45	5.20		5.60	
30	5.57		5.45	5.20		5.60	
31			5.40				
<u>Avg.</u>	5.83	5.51	5.42	5.35	5.14	5.35	

Days for which no prices shown were Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays

Source: New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange

Table 2

1948 REFINED SUGAR PRICES, BY PERIODS

Wholesale, New York Basis 1/
(dollars per 100 lbs.)

<u>Period</u>	<u>Price</u>
Jan. 2-18	8.40
Jan. 19-Feb. 8	8.00
Feb. 9-May 13	7.75
May 14-June 28	7.50
June 29-	7.75

1/ Subject to 2 percent discount

Source: New York Journal of Commerce

Table 3

1948 RAW SUGAR PRICES, BY DAYS

f.o.b. Cuba

(dollars per 100 lbs.)

<u>Day of Month</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apri</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
1			4.40	4.30		4.15	4.00
2	*	4.15	4.40	4.30		4.15	4.00
3		4.20	4.35		4.40	4.15	
4		4.20	4.30		4.40	4.15	
5	*	4.15	4.35	4.30	4.35		
6	*	4.10		4.35	4.35		4.00
7	*			4.45	4.30	4.15	4.00
8	*		4.25	4.45		4.15	4.00
9	*	4.10	4.25	4.45		4.13	4.00
10		4.00	4.15		4.25	4.13	
11		4.00	4.15		4.18	4.10	
12	*		4.10	4.50	4.18		4.05
13	*	4.20		4.50	4.20		4.05
14	*			4.45	4.20	4.10	4.05
15	*		4.10	4.45		4.10	4.05
16	3.75	4.25	4.10	4.45		4.05	4.05
17		4.25	4.25		4.25	4.00	
18		4.25	4.25		4.25	4.00	
19	3.75	4.35	4.30	4.45	4.25		4.10
20	3.75	4.40		4.45	4.25		4.10
21	3.75			4.45	4.25	3.95	4.10
22	3.85		4.30	4.45		3.90	4.12
23	4.00		4.30	4.45		3.90	4.12
24		4.40	4.30		4.30	3.90	
25		4.40	4.30		4.30	4.00	
26	4.10	4.40		4.45	4.30		4.12
27	4.10	4.40		4.45	4.25		
28	4.10			4.45	4.20	4.10	
29	4.10		4.30	4.45		4.00	
30	4.15		4.30	4.40		4.00	
31			4.30				
<u>Avg.</u>	3.95	4.23	4.26	4.20	4.27	4.06	

* No trading.

Days for which no prices shown were Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays.

Source: New York Journal of Commerce

Table 4 RETAIL SUGAR PRICES BY CITIES 1/
Annual Averages 1946 and 1947; Jan.-Apr. 1948 by Months
(Cents per pound)

	1946	1947	1948			
	Avg.	Avg.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April
United States	7.7	9.7	9.9	9.5	9.4	9.4
Atlanta	7.5	9.6	9.7	9.1	9.0	9.1
Baltimore	7.6	9.7	9.9	9.4	9.3	9.3
Birmingham	7.5	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.1
Boston	7.6	9.4	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.1
Bridgeport	7.7	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.3	9.5
Buffalo	7.6	9.7	9.9	9.5	9.4	9.3
Butte	8.5	10.9	11.8	11.3	11.3	10.7
Cedar Rapids	7.9	10.2	10.3	10.1	10.1	9.9
Charleston, S. C.	7.7	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.6
Chicago	7.9	9.9	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.4
Cincinnati	7.7	10.0	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.4
Cleveland	7.8	9.9	10.1	9.8	9.8	9.7
Columbus	7.9	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.6
Dallas	7.8	9.7	10.0	9.5	9.3	9.2
Denver	8.0	10.1	10.4	10.0	10.0	10.0
Detroit	7.7	10.1	10.2	10.2	9.9	9.9
Fall River	7.8	9.7	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.4
Houston	7.5	9.5	9.6	9.3	9.1	8.9
Indianapolis	7.9	10.2	10.4	9.8	9.5	9.4
Jackson	7.8	9.9	10.0	9.6	9.3	9.1
Jacksonville	7.4	9.4	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.9
Kansas City	8.0	10.1	10.5	9.7	9.9	9.9
Knoxville	8.2	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.0	10.0
Little Rock	7.9	9.7	10.0	9.5	9.5	9.3
Los Angeles	7.6	9.5	9.6	9.2	9.3	9.2
Louisville	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.0	9.8	9.7
Manchester	7.8	9.8	10.0	9.7	9.2	9.2
Memphis	7.7	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.5	9.4
Milwaukee	7.9	10.1	10.3	9.9	9.7	9.7
Minneapolis	7.9	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.0	10.0
Mobile	7.4	9.3	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.8
Newark	7.6	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.3
New Haven	7.8	9.8	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.5
New Orleans	7.5	9.3	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.5
New York	7.8	9.6	9.8	9.3	9.3	9.3
Norfolk	7.6	9.7	9.9	9.4	9.4	9.3
Omaha	7.6	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.7	9.5
Peoria	7.8	10.0	10.3	10.0	9.9	9.7
Philadelphia	7.4	9.4	9.5	9.1	9.0	9.0
Pittsburgh	7.7	10.0	10.1	9.7	9.6	9.6

(Continued)

Table 4 (cont.)

	1946	1947	1948			
	Avg.	Avg.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April
Portland, Maine	7.9	9.8	10.0	9.4	9.3	9.2
Portland, Oregon	7.7	9.8	10.2	10.0	10.0	9.9
Providence	7.6	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.0
Richmond	7.6	9.6	9.5	9.1	9.2	9.2
Rochester	7.7	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.5
St. Louis	7.8	9.9	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.4
St. Paul	8.0	10.4	10.8	10.7	10.3	10.1
Salt Lake City	8.1	10.4	10.8	10.4	10.4	10.2
San Francisco	7.5	9.5	9.7	9.4	9.3	9.3
Savannah	7.6	9.5	9.5	9.2	8.7	8.8
Scranton	7.6	9.7	9.7	9.0	8.8	8.9
Seattle	7.7	9.8	10.2	9.7	9.6	9.6
Springfield	7.8	10.2	10.4	10.2	9.8	9.8
Washington, D. C.	7.5	9.5	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.4
Wichita	7.8	10.2	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.8
Winston-Salem	7.8	10.1	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.7

1/ Bureau of Labor Statistics.

RETAIL SUGAR PRICES

United States average retail sugar prices rose from 9.5 cents to 9.9 cents per pound from January to December 1947 and fell from 9.9 cents to 9.4 cents from January to March 1948. The prices were 9.3 cents in May and 9.2 cents in June. 1/ The margin between wholesale and retail prices widened, for the country as a whole, during the first four months of 1948 as wholesale prices fell more rapidly than retail prices.

In April 1948 retail prices ranged from 8.5 cents per pound in New Orleans, Louisiana, to 10.7 cents in Butte, Montana. In general, there was a tendency for retail prices to be lower in the coastal areas and higher at interior points, reflecting the transportation costs of shipping sugar from seaboard refineries. For example, the prices in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, during 1948 were 9.6 cents to 10.1 cents, while the prices in Baltimore were from 9.3 cents to 9.9 cents. However, the relationship between such costs and reported retail prices does not appear to be particularly close. There has also been a pronounced tendency for the difference in reported retail prices in various cities to increase as wholesale prices have fluctuated more widely in the past two years. In 1946 under stable wholesale prices, price ceilings, and subsidies, retail prices in 59 percent of the cities ranged within 0.2 cent per pound. In March 1948, only 27 percent of the prices reported by cities fell within this range.

1/ Prices by cities not available for May and June.

Table 5

RETAIL SUGAR PRICES BY CITIES 1/
1947 by Months
(Cents per Pound)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
U. S.	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9
Atlanta	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
Baltimore	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0
Birmingham	9.0	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6
Boston	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Bridgeport	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9
Buffalo	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
Butte	10.4	10.6	10.7	-	10.8	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.3	11.5
Cedar Rapids	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.4	10.4	-	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.3
Charleston, S.C.	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.0	9.9
Chicago	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.2
Cincinnati	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0
Cleveland	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
Columbus	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.1
Dallas	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	10.0	10.0
Denver	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.4
Detroit	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.4
Fall River	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.6
Houston	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.6
Indianapolis	9.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4
Jackson	9.4	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.1	9.9	10.1	10.2	9.7	10.2	10.2	10.0
Jacksonville	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.6
Kansas City	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.4	10.5
Knoxville	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6
Little Rock	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.8
Los Angeles	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6
Louisville	9.8	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2
Manchester	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0
Memphis	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9
Milwaukee	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.3
Minneapolis	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5
Mobile	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4
Newark	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.6
New Haven	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.0
New Orleans	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4
New York	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8
Norfolk	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Omaha	9.4	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.2
Peoria	9.1	9.3	9.8	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.5
Philadelphia	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6
Pittsburgh	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1
Portland, Me.	-	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9
Portland, Ore.	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.1
Providence	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5
Richmond	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7
Rochester	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8

(Continued)

	1947											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
St. Louis	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.0
St. Paul	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.7
Salt Lake City	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.7
San Francisco	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7
Savannah	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6
Scranton	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.7
Seattle	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.8	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.0
Springfield	9.7	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.4
Wash., D.C.	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.9
Wichita	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.4
Winston Salem	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.2

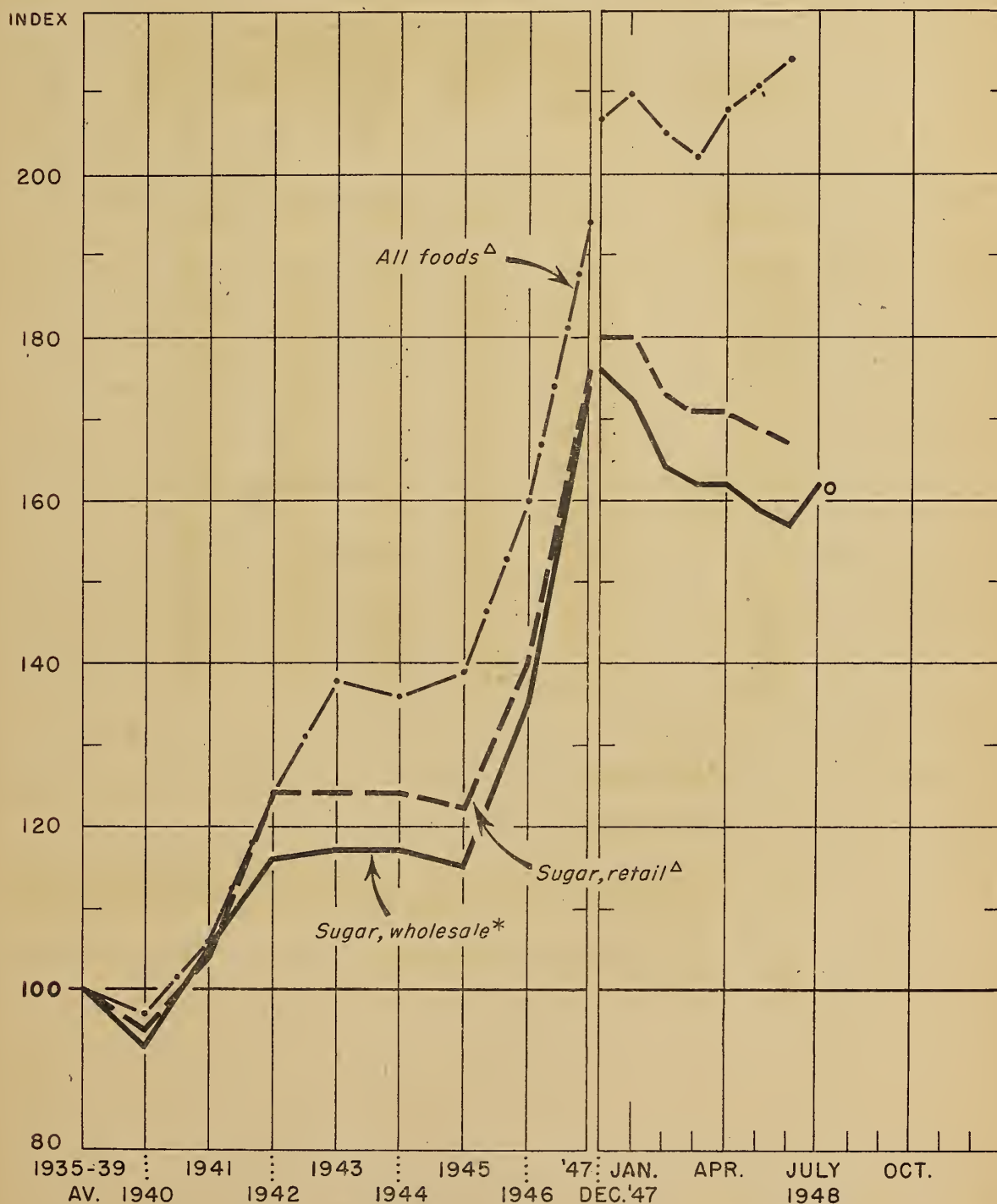
1/ Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SUGAR PRICES BELOW OTHER FOODS

Sugar prices were kept below prices of other foods throughout the period of price control. This was accomplished by means of Government purchases, production programs, subsidies, price ceilings, rationing, and international allocations. Price rises for all foods were checked from 1943 through 1945, but rose sharply after the middle of 1946. In late 1946 and 1947, sugar prices rose sharply in response to (a) the escalator clauses of the Cuban Purchase Contract which tied sugar prices to increases in the indexes of food and living costs, (b) the termination of subsidies, and (c) the termination of duty-free entries of Government-owned sugar. During the first half of 1948, the trend of sugar prices was downward. Average prices for all foods declined in February and March, then rose in April, May, and June. The index of 214.1 for June was the highest on record for all foods.

FIGURE II

INDEX NUMBERS OF SUGAR PRICES (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),
ALL FOODS, ANNUAL 1940-47,
MONTHLY DECEMBER 1947-JULY 1948
(1935-39=100)



* NET CASH, NEW YORK, COMPILED FROM LAMBORN SUGAR MARKET REPORTS, CEILING PRICES AND PMA-SUGAR BRANCH RECORDS

^Δ AS REPORTED BY BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

° PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

From 1941 through 1947 sugar prices rose less than prices of other foods. In the first half of 1948, the trend of sugar prices was downward whereas the trend of other food prices was upward. In June, the price index of all foods was 214 (the highest on record); that for retail sugar was 167; and that for wholesale sugar was 158. In July the index for wholesale sugar recovered to 163.

Table 6

PRICES OF SUGAR AND ALL FOODS

Annual 1940-47, Monthly December 1947 - July 1948
(1935-39 = 100)

Period	Refined Sugar				All
	Wholesale		Retail		Foods
	Price	Index	Price	Index	Index
	¢ lb. 1/		¢ lb. 2/		2/
1935-39	4.67	100	5.5	100	100
1940	4.34	93	5.2	95	97
1941	4.92	105	5.7	104	106
1942	5.44	116	6.8	124	124
1943	5.49	118	6.8	124	138
1944	5.46	117	6.8	124	136
1945	5.39	115	6.7	122	139
1946	6.34	136	7.7	140	160
1947	8.12	174	9.7	176	194
Dec. 1947	8.23	176	9.9	180	207
Jan. 1948	8.05	172	9.9	180	210
Feb.	7.66	164	9.5	173	205
Mar.	7.60	163	9.4	171	202
Apr.	7.60	163	9.4	171	208
May	7.46	160	9.3	169	211
June	7.37	158	9.2	167	214
July	7.60 p	163	na	na	na

p Preliminary.

na Not available.

1/ Net cash, New York, compiled from Lamborn Sugar Market reports, ceiling prices, and PMA-Sugar Branch records.

2/ Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PROSPECTIVE INCOMES FROM SUGAR BEETS AND SUGAR CANE ARE DOWN

The growing of sugarcane and sugar beets requires large outlays for labor, equipment, and fertilizers. During the war and early postwar period grower incomes were aided by subsidies and price support programs so that farmers were not dependent entirely upon the incomes they could expect from the market price of sugar and the Sugar Act payments.

The price support programs applied through 1947 for sugar from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Also, sugar beet growers, in the fall of 1946, were guaranteed \$14.50 per ton for standard quality beets grown in 1947 as a means of encouraging greater plantings and ending the sugar shortage. The 1947 crop in Louisiana was harvested and largely marketed before prices started to break in January 1948.

With the discontinuance of subsidies and price guarantees, growers can look only to market prices and Sugar Act payments for returns from their 1948 crops. The basic rate of Sugar Act payments has been increased since the prewar period. Moreover, the sugar beet grower's share of total returns usually increases at higher price levels. Growers must consider both of these factors in attempting to translate current sugar prices into prospective returns from production. Current prices, however, do not necessarily indicate the average level of sugar prices during the coming marketing seasons. If recent levels of sugar prices prevail during the coming marketing seasons, sugarcane growers' incomes would be around 170 percent of the prewar (1935-39) level, and sugar beet growers' incomes would be around 185 percent compared with levels of about 195 percent for prices of things farmers buy, including interest and taxes; about 275 percent for prices received for all products sold by farmers; nearly 360 percent for farm wage rates.

SUGAR BEET ACREAGE DOWN; SUGAR CANE ACREAGE STABLE

The July 9 report of the Crop Reporting Board shows 1948 sugar beet acreage for the United States is down 14 percent from 1947. California is the only state showing an increase. The 1948 sugar beet acreage as reported by the Board for California includes that in the Imperial Valley which was planted in the fall of 1947. The indicated yield per acre is above average but not as high as in 1947.

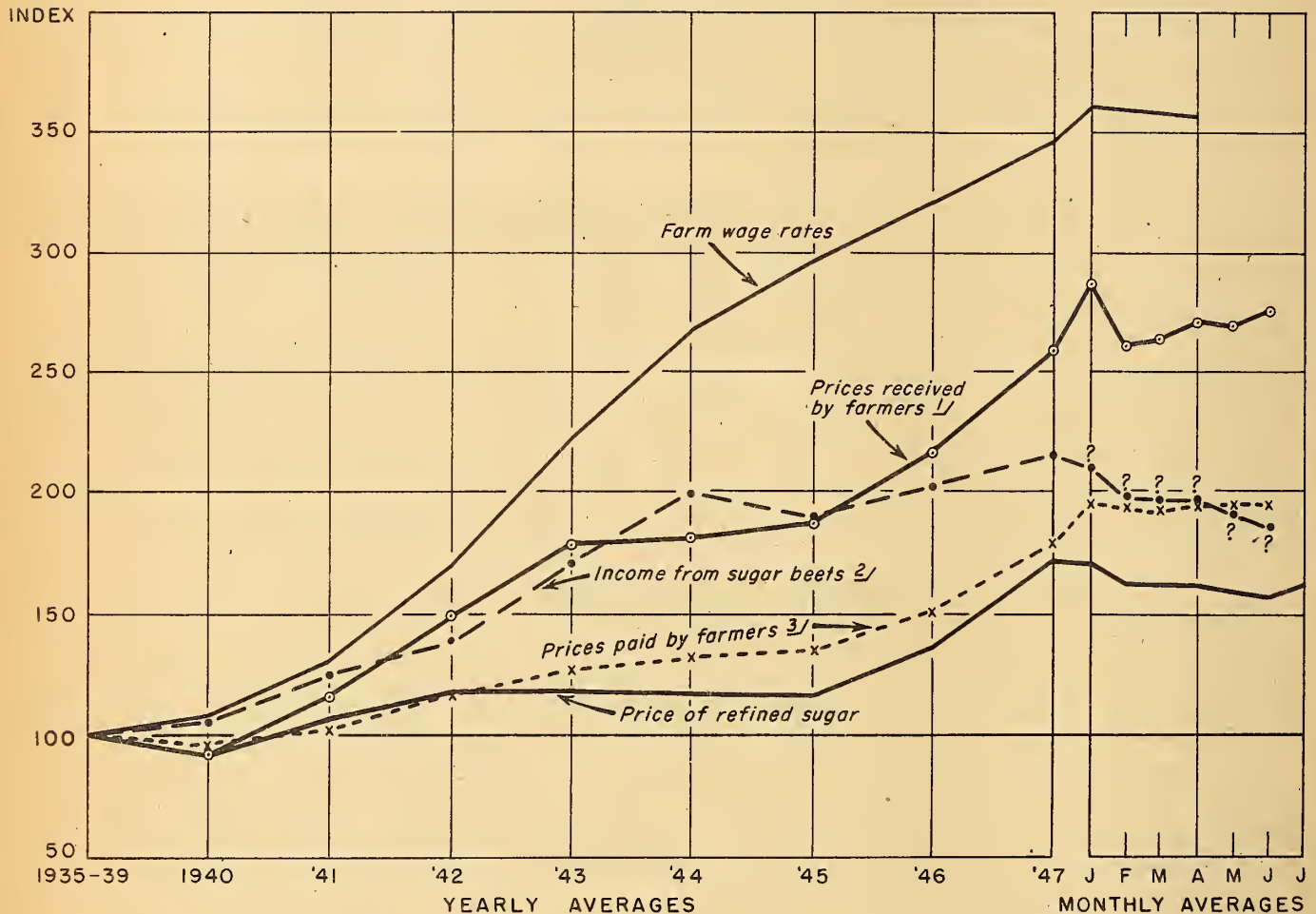
In Louisiana the 1948 cane acreage is unchanged from 1947 and the yield per acre is expected to be above the low yield of 1947 but still below normal. In Florida the cane acreage was increased 5 percent and the yield per acre is expected to be slightly above average. Acreage comparisons by states are as follows:

Table 7. 1948 Acreages of Sugar Beets and Sugar Cane as a Percentage of 1947 and 10-year (1937-46) average

State	1948 as a percent of 1947	1948 as a percent of 10-yr. average
<u>Sugar beets:</u>		
Ohio	62	41
Michigan	89	64
Nebraska	66	75
Montana	83	89
Idaho	84	140
Wyoming	92	83
Colorado	67	78
Utah	84	90
California	114	139
Other	91	117
Total sugar beets	86	97
<u>Sugar cane:</u>		
Louisiana	100	105
Florida	105	140
Total sugar cane	101	109

Figure III

**SUGAR PRICES AND GROWERS INCOME FROM SUGAR BEETS
COMPARED WITH PRICES PAID AND PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS
AND FARM WAGE RATES**
(1935-39 = 100)



1/ FOR ALL FARM PRODUCTS

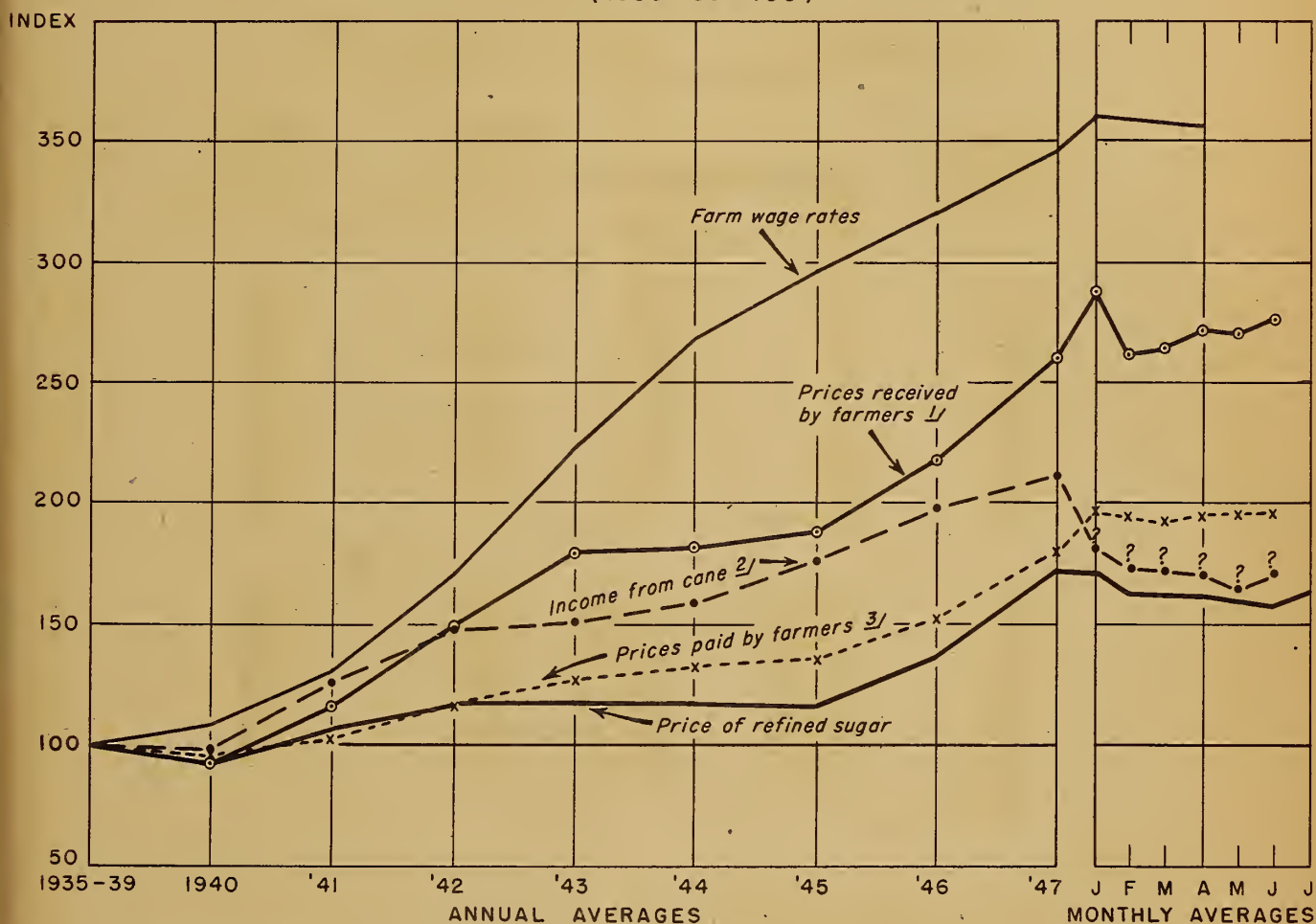
2/ INCLUDES SUGAR ACT AND SUPPORT PAYMENTS

3/ INCLUDES INTEREST AND TAXES

Sugar beet growers anticipate lower returns in 1948 than in 1947 because of the declines in prices of refined sugar. The anticipated lower returns from sugar beets and higher prospective returns from alternative products have been partially reflected in the lower sugar beet acreage for 1948.

FIGURE 4

**SUGAR PRICES AND GROWERS INCOME FROM SUGAR CANE
COMPARED WITH PRICES PAID AND PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS
AND FARM WAGE RATES**
(1935 - 39 = 100)



1/ FOR ALL FARM PRODUCTS

2/ INCLUDES SUGAR ACT AND SUPPORT PAYMENTS

3/ INCLUDES INTEREST AND TAXES

The decline in raw sugar prices in 1948 indicates that cane growers' incomes will be much lower than in 1947 and that the increase over prewar returns will not be proportionate with increases in prices received for other crops, prices paid or farm wage rates.

Table 8

INDEX NUMBERS OF
SUGAR PRICES AND GROWERS' INCOME
FROM SUGAR CANE AND SUGAR BEETS
compared with
PRICES PAID AND PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS
AND FARM WAGE RATES

Annual 1940-47 Monthly Jan.-July 1948
(1935-39 = 100)

Period	Ref. Cane Sugar, Net Cash, N.Y.	Growers' Income <u>1/</u> From Cane	From Beets	Prices Rec'd by Farmers <u>2/</u>	Prices Paid by Farmers <u>3/</u>	Farm Wage Rates <u>4/</u>
1940	93	99	105	93	97	107
1941	105	126	125	116	103	131
1942	116	147	139	149	117	170
1943	118	150	171	179	127	224
1944	117	158	200	182	133	267
1945	115	176	191	189	136	297
1946	136	197	203	218	152	320
1947	174	211 p	216 p	260	180	346
<u>1948</u>						
Jan.	172	182 <u>a/</u>	211 <u>b/</u>	287	196	360
Feb.	164	174 <u>a/</u>	199 <u>b/</u>	261	194	
Mar.	163	172 <u>a/</u>	198 <u>b/</u>	264	193	
Apr.	163	170 <u>a/</u>	198 <u>b/</u>	272	195	356
May	160	164 <u>a/</u>	193 <u>b/</u>	270	195	
June	158	170 <u>a/</u>	186 <u>b/</u>	276	196	
July	163 p					

p Preliminary

1/ Includes Sugar Act and support payments.

2/ BAE; For all farm products.

3/ BAE; Including interest and taxes

4/ BAE; Farm Labor

a/ Calculated on basis that season average price for raw sugar will equal the average raw sugar price for the respective month. Includes estimated Sugar Act payments of \$1.20 per ton of cane.

b/ ~~Calculated~~ on basis that net proceeds from sugar sold will be \$1.00 less than the cane sugar price prevailing in the respective month and that 1948 beet contract terms apply. Includes estimated Sugar Act payments of \$2.50 per ton of beets.

PRICE PROVISION OF THE SUGAR ACT OF 1948

Section 201 of the Sugar Act of 1948 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to make a determination of the sugar requirements of consumers in the continental United States for each calendar year. Among other things, "...he shall take into consideration the relationship between the prices at wholesale for refined sugar that would result from such determination and the general cost of living in the United States as compared with the relationship between prices at wholesale for refined sugar and the general cost of living in the United States obtaining during 1947 prior to the termination of price control of sugar as indicated by the Consumers' Price Index as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor."

Price controls were maintained on sugar through October 31, 1947. Table 8A shows the level of sugar prices that would maintain the relationship between sugar prices and the cost of living, and also the actual quoted prices of refined cane sugar in New York, by months.

Table 8A COMPARISON OF ACTUAL WHOLESALE SUGAR PRICES JAN.--JUNE 1948 WITH PRICES COMPUTED BY APPLYING CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX TO CONTROLLED PRICES IN JANUARY-OCTOBER 1947

Period	Consumers' Price Index 1/	Wholesale Sugar Prices	
		Quoted Price Refined Cane Sugar, N.Y.: (cents per lb.)	Formula Price Level 2/
<u>1947</u>			
January	153.1	8.09	
February	153.2	8.20	
March	156.3	8.20	
April	156.1	8.25	
May	156.0	8.25	
June	157.1	8.25	
July	158.4	8.25	
August	160.3	8.38	
September	163.8	8.40	
October 3/	163.8	8.40	
AVERAGE 10 Mos.	157.8	8.27	
November	164.9	8.40	
December	167.0	8.40	
<u>1948</u>			
January	168.8	8.21	8.85
February	167.5	7.82	8.78
March	166.9	7.75	8.75
April	169.3	7.75	8.87
May	170.5	7.61	8.94
June	171.7	7.52	9.00
July		7.75 p	

p - Preliminary.

1/ Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2/ This is the price that would be required to maintain the relationship between the price of sugar and the Consumers' Price Index (cost-of-living) that prevailed during the 10 months of price control in 1947.

3/ Price control ended October 31, 1948.

CROP PRODUCTION REPORT 1/

SUGAR BEETS: The 1948 planted acreage of sugar beets is estimated at 816,000 acres, compared with 968,000 acres planted last year and the average of 854,000 acres. Decreases from 1947 are indicated in all major producing States except California, which shows an increase of 15 percent. The California increase is largely accounted for by the larger acreage of beets planted last fall for harvest this year.

A total of 758,000 acres is expected to be harvested this year, compared with 881,000 acres in 1947. This would indicate the lowest abandonment since 1941. Lower than usual abandonment is in prospect except in the Great Lakes Area and in Colorado.

Weather conditions have been only fair this season. Prolonged dry weather during the planting season seriously interrupted plantings. This dry period was followed by heavy June rains, which retarded cultivation and caused many weedy fields. Considerable hail damage has also been reported from some North-Central and Northwestern areas. Thinning operations are now progressing satisfactorily.

The indicated national average yield of 13.5 tons per acre gives a prospective production of 10,256,000 tons. This compares with 12,504,000 tons harvested last year and the average of 9,771,000 tons.

SUGARCANE ACREAGES: The acreage of sugarcane for sirup is estimated at 97,000 acres, the lowest of record (1909 to date). This year's total compares with 112,000 acres in 1947 and the average of 124,000 acres. The sharpest decline occurred in Louisiana where a considerable part of last year's production is still on hand. Final utilization of sugarcane acreages in Louisiana and Florida will be determined by the relative prices of sugar and sirup. Weather has been generally favorable for sugarcane this season.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The acreage of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 322,900 acres, compared with 321,100 acres in 1947 and the 10-year average of 297,400 acres. All of the indicated increase took place in Florida where total acreage is estimated at 37,900 acres, compared with 36,100 acres last year. The Louisiana acreage, which normally accounts for about 90 percent of the Nation's total, is unchanged from the 1947 level.

July 1 conditions indicate a prospective cane production for sugar and seed of 6,201,000 tons, compared with 5,437,000 tons last year. In Florida, where the crop is grown under water control, about normal yields are expected. In Louisiana prolonged dry weather during June retarded growth but permitted cultivation. Yields there are now expected to be somewhat below average.

1/ Excerpt from Crop Production (BAE) July 9, 1948

Table 9

SUGAR BEETS									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average	1947	Indi- cated 1948	Average		Indi- cated
	Average		harvest				1937-46		1948
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	32	21	13	8.7	7.2	10.5	289	151	136
Mich.	92	66	59	8.5	6.8	8.5	798	446	502
Nebr.	63	71	47	12.7	11.3	11.5	809	805	540
Mont.	72	77	64	11.9	11.7	11.5	863	899	736
Idaho	62	103	87	14.7	17.1	16.0	911	1,761	1,392
Wyo.	40	36	33	11.9	12.7	10.5	483	457	346
Colo.	145	168	113	12.8	15.2	13.0	1,856	2,548	1,469
Utah	42	45	38	13.4	16.4	13.0	560	740	494
Calif. 1/	128	156	178	15.4	18.6	17.0	1,949	2,897	3,026
Other States	108	138	126	11.5	13.0	12.8	1,252	1,800	1,615
U. S.	784	881	758	12.4	14.2	13.5	9,771	12,504	10,256

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

Table 10

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage			Yield of cane per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average	1947	Indi- cated 1948	Average		Indi- cated
	Average		harvest				1937-46		1948
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	270.3	285	285	19.2	15.7	17.5	5,200	4,475	4,988
Fla.	27.1	36.1	37.9	31.8	26.6	32.0	859	962	1,213
Total	297.4	321.1	322.9	20.3	16.9	19.2	6,060	5,437	6,201

Table 11

SUGARCANE FOR SIRUP

State	Acreage		
	Harvested		For
	Average		harvest
	1937-46	1947	1948
	Thousand acres		
S.C.	4	2	2
Ga.	29	22	21
Fla.	11	12	11
Ala.	24	18	17
Miss.	22	20	17
La.	30	36	27
Texas	4	2	2
U. S.	124	112	97

1947 Sugar Distribution for U.S. Consumption Revised to 7,447,836 tons

The total quantity of sugar distributed by primary distributors during 1947, for consumption in the United States, based on revised reports was 7,447,836 short tons, raw value, compared to the previously announced quantity of 7,435,276 short tons. The principal revision was in December distribution, 328,646 short tons instead of approximately 367,000 short tons as reported previously. Distribution during June 1947 when consumer and institutional usage ended was the highest for any month of the year. Distribution during 1947, on a per capita basis, was equivalent to 96.7 pounds (refined basis), the highest since 1941 when distribution equalled 103.7 pounds of refined sugar per capita.

Table 12. DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS IN THE UNITED STATES-CALENDAR YEAR 1947 (REVISED)
(Short tons - Raw Value)

	Refiners Raws	Refiners Refined	Beet Sugar Processors	Importers for direct consumption	Mainland cane mills (direct cons.)	Sub-Total	For Export	For U.S. Consumption <u>1/</u>
January	270	365,072	107,808	19,708	5,655	498,513	17,061	481,452
February	147	256,943	57,768	11,720	3,873	330,451	28,747	301,704
March	443	407,738	154,107	44,592	15,262	622,142	26,656	595,486
April	393	416,210	62,395	22,919	7,553	509,270	12,389	496,881
May	1,028	411,720	76,343	29,064	4,624	522,779	38,363	484,416
June	2,862	663,311	235,567	105,660	13,048	1,020,448	20,045	1,000,403
July	564	556,966	159,881	79,719	7,070	804,200	39,056	765,144
August	630	566,616	153,251	80,255	8,319	809,071	7,264	801,807
September	576	515,118	182,599	30,466	5,235	733,994	9,930	724,064
October	954	581,372	244,734	67,917	9,531	904,508	15,592	888,916
November	583	446,017	92,536	24,096	21,503	584,735	5,818	578,917
December	577	259,806	48,071	17,076	14,449	339,979	11,333	328,646
Total	9,027	5,446,889	1,575,060	533,192	115,922	7,680,090	232,254	7,447,836

1/ Includes deliveries for U.S. Military Forces at home and abroad.

1948 SUGAR DISTRIBUTION

Sugar distribution by primary distributors (beet processors, refiners, and importers) rose to approximately 803,000 tons in June. Moreover, this fails to reflect the large volume of contract buying that took place in the last few days of the month in anticipation of price increases in refined cane and beet sugar.

As a result of the high June figure, distribution for the first six months of the year totaled about 3,249,000 tons. Since 47.4 percent of the yearly distribution normally takes place in the first six months, distribution for that period was equivalent, on a seasonally adjusted basis, to an annual rate of 6.9 million tons. June distribution alone, when adjusted for the normal seasonal trend, was at a rate of over 9 million tons annually. Distribution continued high into July as deliveries were made on future contracts.

Table 13 SUGAR DISTRIBUTION BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS, JAN.—JUNE 1948
SHOWING ANNUAL RATE EQUIVALENTS

	Distribution Monthly (Short tons, raw value)	Accumulated Distribution (Short tons, raw value)	Normal Distribution Percentage 1/	<u>Annual Rate 2/</u> <u>Mo. Year to date</u>	
January	337,810		6.2	5.4	5.4
February	389,099	726,909	7.0	5.6	5.5
March	565,503	1,292,412	8.1	7.0	6.1
April	557,910	1,850,322	9.0	6.2	6.1
May	595,614	2,445,936	8.3	7.2	6.3
June	802,748 <u>3/</u>	3,248,684	<u>8.8</u>	9.1	6.9

47.4

1/ Based on years 1935, 1936, 1938, and 1940 (See Sugar Reports No. 1, page 5)

2/ Millions of short tons, raw value.

3/ Expected to be revised upward.

TABLE 14.--PRIMARY DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR BY STATES AND PERCENTAGE DELIVERED BY EACH GROUP OF PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS: CALENDAR YEAR AND FIRST QUARTER, 1940, 1941, 1947 AND FIRST QUARTER, 1948

State	1940				1941				1947				1948							
	Percent Distributed by				Percent Distributed by				Percent Distributed by				Percent Distributed by							
	Refiners	Beet Pro-cessors	Im-porters	Main-land Cane Mills	Distribution 100 lb. (bags Ref.)	Refiners	Beet Pro-cessors	Im-porters	Main-land Cane Mills	Distribution 100 lb. (bags Ref.)	Refiners	Beet Pro-cessors	Im-porters	Main-land Cane Mills	Distribution 100 lb. (bags Ref.)	Refiners	Beet Pro-cessors	Im-porters	Main-land Cane Mills	
Ala.																				
Cal. Year	1,850,657	76.09	-	22.75	1.16	2,042,817	84.95	-	14.24	.58	1,957,540	94.50	-	.85	4.54	1,702,235	88.55	-	1.85	9.59
1st. Qtr.	415,118	77.53	-	16.82	5.65	550,874	89.56	-	10.16	.18	544,779	91.54	-	1.51	4.85	575,473	87.55	-	1.85	9.59
Ark.																				
Cal. Year	249,472	56.19	32.44	11.15	-	306,744	53.39	40.40	6.21	-	325,704	79.68	20.32	-	-	73,820	82.41	17.51	-.08	-
1st. Qtr.	58,706	54.91	35.82	9.27	-	107,178	54.21	38.02	7.77	-	68,691	81.71	18.29	-	-	73,820	82.41	17.51	-.08	-
Cal. Year	1,301,781	68.83	23.42	-	7.75	1,441,112	81.75	16.55	.56	1.13	1,278,407	92.73	3.57	.08	3.62	1,645,566	77.10	11.71	.61	10.58
1st. Qtr.	242,070	50.65	37.10	-	12.05	387,179	73.50	18.83	-	2.57	226,042	91.91	-	-	8.09	1,645,566	77.10	11.71	.61	10.58
Cal. Year	7,607,258	55.15	32.42	7.60	-	10,351,344	47.75	47.34	4.93	-	10,451,293	63.10	35.09	.81	-	1,803,824	60.14	19.71	.15	-
1st. Qtr.	1,493,778	62.55	32.42	4.93	-	2,682,179	45.51	49.64	4.85	-	2,127,224	57.15	42.85	-	-	1,803,824	60.14	19.71	.15	-
Cal. Year	837,170	11.47	83.53	-	-	992,750	9.00	91.00	-	-	984,151	10.18	89.82	-	-	1,465,785	16.28	-	-	.26
1st. Qtr.	125,979	15.53	84.47	-	-	177,825	8.20	93.80	-	-	195,250	9.19	90.81	-	-	1,465,785	16.28	-	-	.26
Cal. Year	1,107,710	91.92	-	8.08	-	1,285,242	95.55	-	4.35	-	1,194,527	98.59	-	1.31	-	1,465,785	16.28	-	-	.26
1st. Qtr.	245,348	91.17	-	8.83	-	448,021	93.73	-	6.21	-	258,480	98.10	-	1.90	-	1,465,785	16.28	-	-	.26
Cal. Year	119,850	90.96	-	10.95	-	136,125	94.85	-	5.15	-	169,701	90.49	-	9.51	-	1,465,785	16.28	-	-	.26
1st. Qtr.	23,284	89.05	-	10.95	-	24,260	95.56	-	1.44	-	24,146	95.66	-	9.51	-	1,465,785	16.28	-	-	.26
Cal. Year	641,405	90.41	-	9.59	-	765,870	89.33	-	10.07	-	679,371	96.96	-	3.04	-	1,465,785	16.28	-	-	.26
1st. Qtr.	131,623	88.82	-	11.18	-	189,966	91.91	-	8.09	-	140,258	97.22	-	2.78	-	1,465,785	16.28	-	-	.26
Cal. Year	1,596,089	44.06	-	54.16	4.78	1,650,179	48.92	-	44.02	7.06	1,777,423	51.80	-	43.53	4.67	566,670	59.64	-	2.42	-
1st. Qtr.	453,538	33.71	-	54.92	11.37	504,914	49.09	-	44.29	7.62	428,562	59.27	-	48.65	12.08	566,670	59.64	-	2.42	-
Cal. Year	2,898,992	91.57	.02	8.41	-	3,509,451	96.57	-	3.43	-	3,523,060	78.91	-	21.07	.02	587,458	98.90	-	1.10	-
1st. Qtr.	579,774	96.33	.09	3.58	-	809,292	98.76	-	1.24	-	582,795	85.93	-	14.07	-	587,458	98.90	-	1.10	-
Cal. Year	84,924	17.20	82.14	4.18	-	185,336	15.73	84.27	-	-	451,777	16.36	83.64	-	-	26,545	27.69	-	-	-
1st. Qtr.	57,379	19.68	76.14	4.18	-	32,379	22.51	77.49	-	-	50,376	19.27	80.73	-	-	26,545	27.69	-	-	-
Cal. Year	11,575,353	57.25	40.29	.01	2.15	14,425,776	56.75	44.93	.12	1.20	12,196,962	47.02	41.70	2.14	9.14	2,023,893	36.19	2.64	11.69	-
1st. Qtr.	2,157,918	62.31	34.63	-	3.06	3,977,557	46.27	53.05	-	.68	2,551,137	42.20	49.46	1.08	7.26	2,023,893	36.19	2.64	11.69	-
Cal. Year	3,766,560	68.65	29.73	.31	1.33	3,731,228	71.91	23.15	.02	2.94	3,567,695	79.18	13.47	5.43	1.94	4,371,044	77.02	17.59	1.53	3.86
1st. Qtr.	514,041	55.45	43.07	.39	1.09	867,344	71.22	23.25	-	1.93	532,228	81.71	10.64	4.90	2.55	4,371,044	77.02	17.59	1.53	3.86
Cal. Year	2,782,126	32.84	66.92	-	.24	2,594,774	32.04	67.58	-	.78	2,311,608	30.57	69.06	.03	.34	227,165	42.50	57.17	-	.33
1st. Qtr.	422,814	34.84	64.61	-	.55	736,974	28.20	71.19	-	.01	747,066	27.43	72.35	-	.22	227,165	42.50	57.17	-	.33
Cal. Year	1,708,377	29.05	79.81	-	1.14	1,762,706	18.47	81.18	-	.35	1,191,259	22.18	77.22	-	.60	1,041,351	42.91	55.22	-	1.27
1st. Qtr.	297,375	22.80	71.40	-	5.80	390,029	14.25	85.75	-	.75	199,212	11.79	83.11	-	.10	1,041,351	42.91	55.22	-	1.27
Cal. Year	1,985,807	92.74	2.68	.18	4.40	2,197,415	95.37	2.13	.23	2.27	1,895,775	89.61	.05	7.28	3.06	215,847	91.21	1.11	2.28	5.46
1st. Qtr.	335,248	86.44	4.52	.18	8.86	557,288	96.25	2.83	.07	.65	312,832	84.95	-	1.61	3.24	215,847	91.21	1.11	2.28	5.46
Cal. Year	2,869,502	81.22	.34	8.98	9.46	3,767,448	85.71	.46	6.40	7.47	3,515,622	92.86	-	1.16	5.98	456,287	90.87	-	.36	8.77
1st. Qtr.	517,200	77.95	.96	14.03	7.06	1,004,103	90.95	1.25	5.44	2.36	606,865	90.21	-	-	9.75	456,287	90.87	-	.36	8.77
Cal. Year	703,692	99.72	-	.28	-	760,904	100.00	-	-	1/	688,135	100.00	-	-	-	1,212,186	100.00	-	-	-
1st. Qtr.	136,823	100.00	-	-	-	212,050	100.00	-	-	-	111,673	100.00	-	-	-	1,212,186	100.00	-	-	-
Cal. Year	2,842,071	66.21	1.36	32.43	1/	3,537,794	73.45	.17	20.38	-	2,978,727	71.62	-	28.38	-	574,940	88.76	-	11.64	-
1st. Qtr.	622,580	63.00	.66	35.54	-	647,566	72.51	.93	26.56	-	494,482	79.91	-	20.09	-	574,940	88.76	-	11.64	-
Cal. Year	4,837,538	94.48	1.39	4.11	.02	5,589,533	95.61	.09	4.30	-	4,735,290	98.26	-	1.74	-	1,219,021	98.35	-	1.65	-
1st. Qtr.	970,150	97.06	.75	2.09	.10	1,415,102	97.93	.35	1.70	-	971,887	100.00	-	-	-	1,219,021	98.35	-	1.65	-
Cal. Year	4,405,705	45.08	53.10	1.77	.05	5,472,882	36.45	61.45	1.97	-	5,072,542	37.95	53.62	7.87	.76	761,726	42.56	7.08	-	-
1st. Qtr.	703,692	45.08	53.07	1.09	-	1,665,933	34.97	65.01	.02	-	1,042,042	30.92	64.33	4.69	.06	761,726	42.56	7.08	-	-
Cal. Year	2,646,274	24.03	75.60	.03	.34	2,932,628	20.78	78.64	-	.58	2,787,323	13.61	86.20	-	.19	385,958	22.53	75.79	-	1.68
1st. Qtr.	324,025	30.84	68.30	.03	.86	844,068	18.82	81.09	-	.09	556,599	9.25	90.56	-	.17	385,958	22.53	75.79	-	1.68
Cal. Year	1,274,274	94.55	1.07	1.74	2.64	1,822,110	98.71	-	.64	-	1,425,167	96.15	-	.50	3.21	189,443	93.78	-	1.93	4.69
1st. Qtr.	246,298	89.44	2.91	2.55	5.10	476,278	98.65	-	.20	1.14	201,071	96.65	-	.64	2.85	189,443	93.78	-	1.93	4.69
Cal. Year	4,492,423	54.15	43.96	-	1.89	5,044,869	49.15	49.26	-	.65	4,690,135	52.53	45.61	1.23	2.43	660,573	59.58	36.28	2.43	1.71
1st. Qtr.	719,366	56.76	43.44	-	3.20	1,767,492	44.73	54.58	-	.64	815,477	41.67	55.19	-	3.14	660,573	59.58	36.28	2.43	1.71
Cal. Year	4,79,076	91.81	-	-	-	4,65,956	6.08	90.42	-	3.50	4,17,226	7.46	92.94	-	-	56,650	22.18	-	-	-
1st. Qtr.	62,383	13.60	-	-	-	101,560	7.18	92.82	-	-	86,070	8.21	91.19	-	-	56,650	22.18	-	-	-

TABLE 1. PRIMARY DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR BY STATES AND PERCENTAGE DELIVERED BY EACH GROUP OF PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS: CALENDAR YEAR AND FIRST QUARTER, 1940, 1941, 1947 AND FIRST QUARTER 1948--Continued

State	1940				1941				1947				1948			
	Percent Distributed by				Percent Distributed by				Percent Distributed by				Percent Distributed by			
	Distribution 100 lb. (bags Ref.)	Refiners	Beet Pro- cessors	Im- porters	Main- land Cane Mills	Distribution 100 lb. (bags Ref.)	Refiners	Beet Pro- cessors	Im- porters	Main- land Cane Mills	Distribution 100 lb. (bags Ref.)	Refiners	Beet Pro- cessors	Im- porters	Main- land Cane Mills	Distribution 100 lb. (bags Ref.)
Ala.	1,079,243	16.49	83.09	-	.42	1,352,761	12.30	87.18	-	.52	1,180,854	9.63	89.90	-	.17	1,180,854
Cal. Year	128,944	2.09	79.43	-	.46	142,249	11.31	83.50	-	.39	172,448	5.37	94.49	-	.14	172,448
Cal. Year	66,552	88.39	11.61	-	-	72,181	87.59	12.41	-	-	76,601	77.70	22.30	-	-	76,601
Cal. Year	12,553	48.39	51.44	-	-	21,524	86.05	13.94	-	-	15,041	72.42	27.58	-	-	15,041
Cal. Year	324,004	99.14	-	.86	-	337,391	98.34	-	1.66	-	298,424	100.00	-	-	-	298,424
Cal. Year	72,023	100.00	-	-	-	94,219	98.73	-	1.27	-	49,465	100.00	-	-	-	49,465
Cal. Year	4,384,535	2.28	1.26	6.46	-	5,853,258	96.37	11.11	5.46	-	5,260,095	90.84	-	-	-	5,260,095
Cal. Year	890,012	44.88	.60	4.52	-	1,534,371	94.37	.42	3.21	-	935,868	93.25	-	-	-	935,868
Cal. Year	280,886	41.41	68.09	-	-	224,688	25.33	74.61	-	-	251,211	51.49	48.51	-	-	251,211
Cal. Year	46,971	28.53	71.97	-	-	65,252	19.73	80.27	-	-	45,570	47.68	52.32	-	-	45,570
Cal. Year	16,231,896	77.43	2.77	20.20	-	18,019,735	86.19	.73	13.02	.06	16,907,977	91.29	.05	-	.01	16,907,977
Cal. Year	3,336,119	79.69	1.21	19.10	-	4,774,978	86.80	1.27	11.93	-	3,623,554	88.46	.05	-	-	3,623,554
Cal. Year	2,544,141	69.45	-	20.55	-	2,644,531	82.15	-	17.84	-	2,675,452	80.30	-	-	-	2,675,452
Cal. Year	445,602	62.95	-	39.05	-	674,453	87.12	-	12.88	-	398,421	91.91	-	-	-	398,421
Cal. Year	517,466	15.43	84.57	-	-	512,657	12.58	87.42	-	-	424,871	9.17	90.83	-	-	424,871
Cal. Year	73,520	49.53	80.17	-	-	114,285	14.52	85.48	-	-	56,386	11.77	88.23	-	-	56,386
Cal. Year	6,437,532	72.92	19.10	4.45	.53	7,173,718	76.65	19.41	3.76	.18	6,329,108	78.38	9.00	-	1.01	6,329,108
Cal. Year	1,141,963	72.94	22.39	3.75	.82	1,962,253	71.27	25.88	2.61	.24	1,068,168	78.39	11.19	-	2.32	1,068,168
Cal. Year	1,788,695	71.61	62.35	-	.04	1,761,261	37.95	61.96	-	.09	1,380,513	74.59	25.35	-	.06	1,380,513
Cal. Year	230,257	13.03	56.92	-	-	511,606	31.33	66.61	-	-	220,350	73.05	26.95	-	-	220,350
Cal. Year	1,273,377	42.01	43.81	13.23	-	1,744,442	53.12	45.02	9.41	-	1,654,758	57.56	41.31	-	-	1,654,758
Cal. Year	187,647	46.01	38.81	16.18	-	174,355	52.14	45.02	6.57	-	272,023	55.66	34.40	-	-	272,023
Cal. Year	11,550,219	83.38	2.62	17.00	.11	12,601,223	84.37	.37	15.25	-	11,707,734	85.25	-	-	-	11,707,734
Cal. Year	2,524,742	77.57	18.94	-	-	3,221,601	89.59	1.05	9.35	-	2,257,555	90.40	-	-	-	2,257,555
Cal. Year	588,393	46.12	-	3.88	-	656,219	99.70	-	.30	-	551,842	99.82	-	-	-	551,842
Cal. Year	128,950	100.00	-	-	-	177,635	100.00	-	-	-	123,920	100.00	-	-	-	123,920
Cal. Year	1,354,697	40.03	40.03	-	-	1,534,697	74.46	-	25.54	-	1,204,670	91.48	-	-	-	1,204,670
Cal. Year	25,142	25.35	44.15	-	-	377,775	85.32	-	14.68	-	168,957	77.00	-	-	-	168,957
Cal. Year	445,123	11.50	88.20	-	-	448,748	10.39	25.51	-	-	444,430	5.74	92.20	-	-	444,430
Cal. Year	72,402	3.30	83.70	-	-	117,137	13.33	85.62	-	-	61,104	7.20	93.80	-	-	61,104
Cal. Year	2,565,780	5.22	4.48	4.56	5.68	2,844,339	94.17	.86	2.49	.48	2,711,516	90.69	-	-	-	2,711,516
Cal. Year	444,121	4.44	2.23	2.23	10.15	754,450	92.19	1.58	1.45	.90	467,111	95.64	-	-	-	467,111
Cal. Year	5,761,656	59.44	33.08	6.05	1.43	6,077,200	64.10	33.51	1.84	.45	5,799,047	83.96	10.36	-	.24	5,799,047
Cal. Year	1,144,725	61.83	33.34	1.83	2.94	1,744,096	51.37	54.50	3.23	-	991,857	95.34	3.63	-	-	991,857
Cal. Year	395,896	74.69	85.31	-	-	604,987	11.87	58.13	-	-	748,317	8.39	91.01	-	-	748,317
Cal. Year	56,100	35.14	85.61	-	-	157,312	14.54	55.46	-	-	94,725	8.52	91.48	-	-	94,725
Cal. Year	254,787	35.14	-	11.86	-	276,535	94.51	-	5.49	-	380,941	88.64	-	-	-	380,941
Cal. Year	57,724	93.07	-	8.93	-	78,785	90.45	-	9.52	-	57,178	93.42	-	-	-	57,178
Cal. Year	2,581,009	62.24	.11	37.35	-	2,636,992	75.73	-	24.27	-	2,420,831	72.50	-	-	-	2,420,831
Cal. Year	415,580	56.00	.22	43.78	-	595,808	85.11	-	14.89	-	394,748	84.03	-	-	-	394,748
Cal. Year	1,911,256	41.21	46.39	21.64	-	2,406,965	30.32	48.39	14.88	-	2,143,653	48.09	51.91	-	-	2,143,653
Cal. Year	280,967	72.23	46.03	-	-	528,375	42.45	42.97	20.69	-	291,532	48.09	51.91	-	-	291,532
Cal. Year	1,271,929	96.13	.75	1.12	-	1,334,008	97.02	-	2.98	-	1,178,494	82.02	.48	-	-	1,178,494
Cal. Year	222,591	96.13	1.78	.09	-	222,115	99.57	-	.43	-	165,537	91.61	.48	-	-	165,537
Cal. Year	2,448,399	51.30	46.01	-	2.69	3,557,519	54.82	44.76	-	.42	3,444,603	47.11	48.55	-	2.87	3,444,603
Cal. Year	466,568	45.51	48.53	-	5.88	950,461	45.02	45.02	-	.02	639,385	44.33	55.24	-	2.43	639,385
Cal. Year	157,855	81.19	81.81	-	-	159,351	17.74	22.65	-	-	163,228	10.00	89.01	-	-	163,228
Cal. Year	271,594	46.75	73.25	-	-	61,045	13.18	88.42	-	-	25,963	9.54	90.46	-	-	25,963
Cal. Year	129,880,185	66.21	22.70	10.02	1.07	151,635,645	68.51	33.89	6.91	.69	138,888,918	70.52	20.71	-	1.50	138,888,918
Cal. Year	24,236,223	68.09	19.62	10.61	1.68	40,118,380	66.37	27.91	5.24	.48	25,654,519	70.43	22.31	-	1.76	25,654,519

1/ Less than one-one hundredth of one percent.

SUGAR DELIVERIES BY STATES SHOW SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

A comparison of deliveries of sugar by States in the years 1940 and 1941 compared to 1947 and in the first quarter of 1948 indicates significant changes in geographical distribution of domestic beet sugar, mainland cane sugar, and direct-consumption sugar marketed by importers.

Deliveries of beet sugar during 1947 represented 21 percent of all sugar deliveries as compared with 23 percent and 24 percent in 1940 and 1941, respectively. Beet sugar deliveries in the first quarter of each of the four years 1940, 1941, 1947, and 1948 represented 20 percent, 28 percent, 22 percent, and 15 percent, respectively, of all sugar delivered in the United States. Sugar deliveries by cane refiners during 1947 comprised 71 percent of all sugar compared to 66 percent and 69 percent in the 1940 and 1941 periods, respectively. First quarter comparisons reflect cane sugar as 68 percent, 66 percent, 70 percent, and 77 percent of all sugar delivered in those periods. Importers of direct-consumption sugar accounted for 7 percent of all sugar in 1947 compared to 10 percent and 7 percent in 1940 and 1941, respectively. Deliveries during the first three months of the four years compared as follows: 11 percent, 5 percent, 6 percent, and 5 percent, respectively. Deliveries by mainland cane mills were 1.5 percent of all sugar in 1947 compared to 1.1 and 0.7 percent in 1940 and 1941, respectively. Deliveries in the respective first quarters were 1.7 percent, 0.5 percent, 0.2 percent, and 0.2 percent.

In 26 States comprising the bulk of the beet sugar marketing area, beet sugar deliveries in 1947 represented in 15 instances a larger percentage of all sugar than the amount delivered in those States during 1940. In 10 instances, the percentage was smaller and in the remaining State there was no change. Compared to 1941, deliveries during 1947 were greater in only 11 instances and smaller in 15. Beet sugar represented a greater proportion of all sugar delivered in 1947 than in 1940 in States north of and including Washington, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, and Michigan. In 11 of these same 15 States, beet sugar again represented a larger proportion when comparing 1947 with 1941. Idaho, Colorado, Illinois, and Michigan of the 15 States showed changes indicating a smaller percentage of beet sugar of all sugar when 1947 is compared with 1941.

In Oregon, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Indiana, and Ohio, beet sugar constituted a smaller percentage of all sugar delivered in 1947 in those States than in both 1940 and 1941. Missouri, which showed no change when comparing 1947 deliveries to those of 1940, reflects a smaller percentage when 1947 is compared to 1941. In only two States, North Dakota and Washington, were beet sugar deliveries larger percentage-wise in the first quarter of 1948 than in 1940, 1941, or 1947. Beet sugar, as percentage of total sugar delivered, showed successive gains in 1941 and 1947 over 1940 in Washington, Utah, South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Iowa. Successively lower percentages were recorded in Arkansas and Ohio.

Cane refiners (other than refiners of Mainland cane) were the predominant suppliers during 1940, 1941, 1947, and the first quarter of 1948 in the majority of States. Their deliveries were greater than those of other groups of primary distributors except in Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska,

North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. They were the predominant suppliers in Missouri except in 1941 and in Wisconsin except in 1947; beet sugar predominated in these States during the years shown. In New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Oregon in 1947 and the first quarter of 1948, cane refiners delivered greater percentages of total sugar than other types of primary distributors. In 1941, 1947, and the first quarter of 1948, cane refiners' deliveries predominated in Florida but in 1940 deliveries by importers predominated.

Sugar produced from cane grown in Louisiana and Florida (mainland cane) was delivered principally in those two States and Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, and Illinois in 1940, 1941, 1947, and the first quarter of 1948. Deliveries during the first quarter are generally heavy in Arkansas, Tennessee, and Florida and frequently so in Alabama. This accounts for the higher percentages shown for the first quarter of 1948 as compared to the full years of 1940, 1941, and 1947.

Importers of direct-consumption sugar generally deliver principally to buyers in the Eastern seaboard States from Florida to New York. Deliveries to West Coast States were made in 1940 and 1941 but in 1947 only 1 percent of deliveries in Oregon and California represented imported direct-consumption sugar while no deliveries were made in Washington. The 11 percent of deliveries in Oregon during the first quarter of 1948 was composed of raw sugar for direct consumption or use in industrial manufacturing. Importers' sugar was also shipped to Ohio, West Virginia, and Vermont in 1947.

Table 15 Percentage of Beet Sugar to all Sugar Distributed
in 26 Major Beet Sugar Marketing States, 1940,
1941, 1947 and First Quarter 1948

<u>State</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u> <u>First Quarter</u>
Washington	46	48	52	54
Oregon	44	53	41	25
California	37	47	36	40
Nevada	12	12	22	20
New Mexico	68	75	49	47
Oklahoma	62	62	25	22
Arizona	32	40	20	18
Texas	33	34	10	13
Arkansas	23	17	4	12
Montana	92	90	93	78
Utah	85	88	91	85
Colorado	89	91	90	83
Wyoming	82	82	90	88
Idaho	82	84	84	72
South Dakota	88	90	93	84
North Dakota	85	87	91	89
Nebraska	83	87	90	75
Kansas	80	81	77	56
Minnesota	76	79	86	76
Iowa	67	68	69	57
Missouri	44	49	44	36
Michigan	53	62	54	50
Wisconsin	46	45	49	34
Illinois	40	42	42	36
Indiana	30	23	13	18
Ohio	19	19	9	17

Table 16 Percentage of Mainland Cane Sugar to All Sugar Distributed
in 6 Major Mainland Cane Sugar Marketing States
1940, 1941, 1947, and First Quarter 1948

State	1940	1941	1947	1948 First Quarter <u>1/</u>
Louisiana	9	7	6	9
Arkansas	8	1	4	11
Tennessee	6	2	2	6
Alabama	1	1	5	10
Florida	5	7	5	16
Illinois	2	1	9	12

1/ These percentages are usually higher for the first quarter than for the entire year.

Table 17. Percentage of Importer-Distributed Sugar to All Sugar
Distributed in 16 Major Imported-Sugar Marketing
States - 1940, 1941, 1947 and First Quarter
1948

State	1940	1941	1947	1948 First Quarter
Alabama	23	14	1	2
Florida	54	44	44	25
Georgia	8	3	21	1
North Carolina	31	18	20	5
Virginia	37	24	28	14
Maryland	32	20	28	12
Pennsylvania	17	15	15	14
New Jersey	6	5	10	6
New York	20	13	9	8
West Virginia	1	3	18	4
Ohio	4	4	12	7
Vermont	12	5	11	3
Washington	22	21	0	0
Oregon	13	9	1	11
California	8	5	1	0
Arizona	11	6	0	0

PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS INCREASE IN RELATION
TO DISTRIBUTION

Primary distributors' stocks of sugar on June 30, 1948, were the highest in relation to distribution for the first six months of the year that they have been since 1945. In tonnage (1,443,000 short tons, raw value) the June 30 stocks were the highest since 1942 and were about $2\frac{1}{4}$ times as large as the low stocks of June 30, 1945. However, these stocks are still low in relation to those of the years 1938 to 1941 when sugar prices were rising. Since 1945, June 30 stocks have risen steadily, both actually and as related to distribution for the first six months.

Percentage variations of June 30 stocks, when compared to distribution for the ensuing six months, have not been as great.

Table 18 COMPARISON OF JUNE 30 SUGAR STOCKS OF PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS
WITH SEMI-ANNUAL AND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION 1935-1948

Year	Stocks 6/30 (000 s.t.)	Distribution (000 s.t.)			Stocks 6/30 as % of Distribution		
		1st 6 mos.	2nd 6 mos.	Year	1st 6 mos.	2nd 6 mos.	Year
1937	1,479	3,330	3,341	6,671	44.4	44.3	22.2
38	1,679	2,905	3,738	6,643	57.8	44.9	25.3
39	2,020	2,962	3,906	6,868	68.2	51.7	29.4
40	2,046	3,077	3,814	6,891	66.5	53.6	29.7
41	1,968	3,994	4,075	8,069	49.3	48.3	24.4
42	1,556	2,474	2,992	5,466	62.9	52.0	28.5
43	1,408	2,844	3,491	6,335	49.5	40.3	22.2
44	1,200	3,203	3,944	7,147	37.5	30.4	16.8
45	643	3,336	2,704	6,040	19.3	23.8	10.6
46	861	2,694	2,927	5,621	32.0	29.4	15.3
47	1,104	3,360	4,088	7,448	32.9	27.0	14.8
48	1,443 p	3,249			44.4		

Avg. 1937-							
47	1,451	3,107	3,547	6,654	46.7	40.9	21.8

Avg. 1937-							
48	1,450	3,119			46.5		

Table 19

STOCKS OF SUGAR HELD BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS ON JUNE 30, 1937-48 1/
(1,000 Short tons - Raw Value)

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948 2/	1937-48 Avg.
Refiners' refined	659	422	480	436	318	351	223	265	143	186	138	296	326.4
raws	271	414	449	620	666	266	398	460	187	189	313	316	379.1
	930	836	929	1056	984	617	621	725	330	375	451	612	705.5
Beet processors	340	625	871	755	797	756	638	371	288	436	476	775	594.0
Importers	176	185	187	203	179	159	120	83	10	13	128	43	123.8
Mainland cane mills	33 3/	33 3/	33	32	8	24	29	21	15	37	49	13 4/	27.3
TOTAL	1479	1679	2020	2046	1968	1556	1408	1200	643	861	1104	1443	1450.6

1/ Net including raw sugar for further processing held by importers. 2/ Preliminary - from reports received for the week ending July 3, 1948. 3/ Not available; estimated same as 1939. 4/ Partly estimated.

Table 20

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF JUNE 30 STOCKS HELD BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS
1937-48

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1937-48 Avg.
Refiners' refined	44.6	25.1	23.8	21.3	16.2	22.6	15.8	22.1	22.2	21.6	12.5	20.5	22.5
raw	18.3	24.7	22.2	30.3	33.8	17.1	28.3	38.3	29.1	22.0	28.4	21.9	26.1
	62.9	49.8	46.0	51.6	50.0	39.7	44.1	60.4	51.3	43.6	40.9	42.4	48.6
Beet processors	23.0	37.2	43.1	36.9	40.5	48.6	45.3	30.9	44.8	50.6	43.1	53.7	41.0
Importers	11.9	11.0	9.3	9.9	9.1	10.2	8.5	6.9	1.6	1.5	11.6	3.0	8.5
Mainland cane mills	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.6	0.4	1.5	2.1	1.8	2.3	4.3	4.4	0.9	1.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

July 1948

HOUSEHOLD SUGAR INVENTORIES

As a means of acquiring information on household supplies of sugar, a previously unmeasured part of "invisible stocks," the Sugar Branch has undertaken, through the Bureau of the Census, to obtain estimates of stocks of sugar in private households. Following is the report compiled from information collected during the week ended June 18, 1948. In undertaking to evaluate the information, the qualifications stated by the Bureau of the Census should be kept in mind.

"SUGAR INVENTORIES OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

"The sugar supply of households in the United States was estimated at 307 million pounds according to results of a sample survey conducted in June 1948, by the Bureau of the Census for the Department of Agriculture. About three-fourths of the households had 7 or less pounds of sugar on hand. Among all households, the average amount of sugar was $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The average number of pounds on hand in rural-farm households was approximately twice as large as that of the rural-nonfarm or urban households.

"The results of the survey are subject to errors of response and nonresponse as well as sampling variability which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore the smaller estimates should be used with caution as indicated in the section on source of reliability of the estimates.

Table 20A

"SUGAR SUPPLY IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS:
JUNE, 1948

<u>Area</u>	<u>Total (millions of pounds)</u>	<u>Average per household (pounds)</u>
United States . . .	307	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Urban	149	6
Rural-nonfarm	66	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Rural-farm	92	$13\frac{1}{2}$

Table 20B

"PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE
OF SUGAR SUPPLY: JUNE, 1948

<u>Number of pounds of sugar</u>	<u>Households</u>
Total	100.0%
2 or less	24.2
3 to 7	48.6
8 to 12.	16.8
13 and over	10.4
Median	5 pounds

"DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

"Households.--The data presented here exclude rooming houses, institutions, hotels, trailer camps, and similar places.

"Urban and rural areas.--The urban and rural areas are those that were classified as urban or rural on the basis of the results of the 1940 census. All incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants in 1940 were classified as urban, together with certain additional areas declared urban under special rules. All other areas were classified as rural.

"Farm and nonfarm classification.--The classification of the rural households as farm and nonfarm is based on residence at the time of the enumeration, not on whether the person was engaged in agricultural work. Thus, the rural-farm households are those living on farms in June, 1948, in areas that were classified as rural in 1940. Rural-nonfarm households live in a wide variety of places ranging from isolated areas in the open country to unincorporated and small incorporated places adjacent to large cities.

"SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

"The estimates presented here are based on data obtained in connection with the Census Bureau's monthly population sample survey, the sample consisting of about 25,000 households located in 68 areas in 42 States and the District of Columbia. The information was obtained by personal interview with one representative of each household, usually the housewife.

"Since the estimates are based on sample data, they are subject to sampling variability. For example, the sugar supply in households was estimated at 307 million pounds. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that a complete census would have yielded a figure between 288 million and 326 million pounds. The average number of pounds of sugar per household was estimated at $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and the chances are about 19 out of 20 that a complete census would have yielded a figure between 7 and 8 pounds. The sampling variability of estimated percentages is indicated by the following table. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference between the estimated percentage and the percentage which would have been obtained from a complete census is less than the sampling variability shown below.

<u>Estimated Percentage</u>	<u>Sampling Variability</u>
10	0.8
25	1.3
50	1.5
75	1.3

In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. These biases may be particularly large in a survey such as this. Respondents' replies are not always accurate and may be influenced by such personal factors as fear of rationing, fear of disapproval if the actual number of pounds of sugar on hand were reported, and the feeling that the government has no right to ask such a personal question. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability shown above."

GREATER PART OF CCC 1948-CROP SUGAR SHIPPED

About 600,000 short tons of 1948-crop raw sugar of the 1,055,611 tons purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation has been shipped to United States Army occupied areas and to countries participating in the U.S. Foreign Aid Program through June 30, 1948. Shipments have been made to Japan, Korea, Germany, Austria, and Italy. Approximately 455,000 short tons remain to be shipped out of the total 1948-crop sugar purchased from Cuba, Peru, and Java.

Table 21 shows that 558,265 short tons of the 1,000,000 tons purchased from Cuba have already been shipped. All of the sugar purchased from Peru has been shipped to Japan and Korea for use by the civilian population in those occupied areas. Javan sugar, when shipped, will be used in the Japanese areas. All sugar shipped to Austria and Italy under the U.S. Foreign Aid Program was out of the Cuban purchase.

Table 21 TOTAL SHIPMENTS OF 1948-CROP SUGAR UNDER
U.S. ARMY AND U.S. FOREIGN AID PROGRAMS
THROUGH JUNE 30, 1948
(Short tons, raw value)

Program and Destination	Source			Total
	Cuba	Peru	Java	
U.S. Army				
Japan	225,534	28,951	0	254,485
Korea	17,783	9,860	0	27,643
Germany	224,979	0	0	224,979
Subtotal	468,296	38,811	0	507,107
U.S. Foreign Aid				
Austria	29,200	0	0	29,200
Italy	60,769	0	0	60,769
Subtotal	89,969	0	0	89,969
TOTAL	558,265	38,811	0	597,076

PAYMENTS TO GROWERS UNDER SUGAR PROGRAMS ALMOST COMPLETED FOR 1947

Conditional payments to be made under the 1947 Sugar Programs are nearing completion in all areas except Puerto Rico, where they are made during the fall months. Payments in the domestic beet area are not as complete as they are in the cane areas because of the fact that an estimated \$2,000,000 remains to be paid to growers in the Imperial Valley of California. In this area the crop is planted in the fall and harvested in the late spring.

When all payments have been made on the 1947 programs, it is estimated that 52.6 percent will go to growers in domestic sugar beet areas, 10.1 percent to domestic cane growers and the remaining 37.3 percent to Insular cane areas.

Table 22

1947 SUGAR ACT PAYMENTS

<u>Area</u>	<u>Applications Paid</u> <u>as of June 18</u>		<u>% of Total Sugar</u> <u>Act Payments</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% Paid of Est. Total</u> <u>to Be Paid</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% of Tot. Sugar</u> <u>Act Payments</u>
Continental Beet Area	\$29,444,886	89.7	\$32,813,317	52.6
Continental Cane Area	6,093,281	96.3	6,325,969	10.1
Insular Cane Areas:				
Puerto Rico (1946-47)	14,979,471	99.2	15,100,000	24.2
Hawaii	8,107,110	99.9	8,110,000	13.0
Virgin Islands	43,644	100.00	43,644	0.1
ALL AREAS	\$58,668,392	94.0	\$62,392,930	100.0

PRODUCER-PAYEES IN SUGAR PROGRAMS

Practically all of the producers of sugar beets and sugarcane in the domestic sugar-producing areas meet the requirements of the Sugar Act for conditional payments. Consequently, the number of producer-payees under the Sugar Act programs constitutes, with few exceptions, the total number of producers of these crops.

Table 23 shows the number of payees and percentages in each area for each crop, 1937 through 1948.

The number of producers in the sugar beet area fluctuates directly with the total acreage. Although growers in domestic cane areas have decreased about 30 percent in number since 1938, total acreage of sugarcane has remained about the same. A considerable number of persons in Hawaii who formerly worked part time on sugar company plantations while growing cane as adherent planters are now engaged as laborers exclusively. This is the principal reason for the large decrease in numbers of producer-payees in Hawaii. The number of producers in Puerto Rico has remained relatively stable. The payment provisions of the Sugar Act did not apply to the Virgin Islands until 1942.

NUMBER OF PRODUCER-PAYEE PARTICIPATING IN SUGAR ACT PROGRAMS 1937-48

<u>Program</u>	<u>Continental Peet Area</u>	<u>Continental Cane Area</u>	<u>Hawaii</u>	<u>Puerto Rico</u>	<u>Virgin Islands</u>	<u>Total</u>
1937	64,887 70.5%	16,587 18.0%	1,071 1.2%	9,471 10.3%	0	92,016
1938	77,489 71.7%	16,926 15.7%	2,097 1.9%	11,580 10.7%	0	108,092
1939	78,647 71.3%	17,728 16.1%	2,062 1.9%	11,807 10.7%	0	110,244
1940	74,689 71.4%	15,675 15.0%	2,085 2.0%	12,096 11.6%	0	104,545
1941	67,197 68.9%	14,549 14.9%	1,898 2.0%	13,840 14.2%	0	97,484
1942	78,038 71.8%	14,365 13.2%	1,796 1.6%	13,778 12.7%	780 0.7%	108,757
1943	50,372 63.4%	13,383 16.9%	1,840 2.3%	13,090 16.5%	692 0.9%	79,377
1944	50,106 64.2%	12,686 16.3%	1,605 2.0%	13,039 16.7%	604 0.8%	78,040
1945	55,306 68.4%	10,365 12.8%	1,440 1.8%	13,194 16.3%	521 0.7%	80,826
1946	59,347 70.2%	10,178 12.0%	1,045 1.2%	13,500 16.0%	512 0.6%	84,582
1947	65,000* 71.5%	10,500* 11.5%	1,435 1.6%	13,500* 14.8%	534 0.6%	90,969*
1948	62,500* 69.5%	11,550 12.7%	1,500* 1.7%	14,000* 15.5%	550* 0.6%	89,950*

* Estimated.

MARKETING RESEARCH ON SUGAR

An analysis of the competitive relationships between corn sugar and sirup and cane and beet sugars and sirups is one of the Research and Marketing Act projects currently being undertaken by the Sugar Branch. Primary objectives of this study are to determine quantitatively the use of corn sugar, corn sirup, and dry and liquid cane and beet sugar used as sweetening agents by the various industrial users; and to ascertain the factors governing the choice of sweetener or combination of sweeteners used. In addition to the statistical information relative to prices and usage of the different sweeteners, information on the relative physical and chemical properties of each type of sweetener is being assembled. Users of sugars in the leading industrial-use categories, such as confectionery, baking, ice cream, and soft drinks, are being interviewed for first-hand information relative to their experience with the various sweeteners. A series of reports on the usage of sweeteners in certain trades will be issued during the coming year, and digests of these reports will appear in subsequent issues of Sugar Reports.

Two additional research projects on sugar have been approved for initiation during the current fiscal year. The first of these is a project relating to the development of marketing standards for sirups, edible molasses, and liquid sugar. The primary objective of this project is the development of specifications and grading standards for commercial use in grading the various types of sirups, molasses, and liquid sugar. The second new project pertains to a survey and analysis of the sugar marketing structure and possibilities for improvements in marketing methods and practices and of reducing marketing costs. The object of this study is to analyze the present practices and methods used in marketing sugar, sugarcane, and sugar beets, and to determine if marketing costs may be reduced by improved methods and practices.

Table 24
1948 SUGAR QUOTAS AND JANUARY-JUNE CHARGES AGAINST QUOTAS
(Short Tons - Raw Value)

Production Area	Basic Quota	Proration of Deficits in Quotas*				Adjusted Quotas	Charges Against Quotas Through June 30, 1948	
		First Hawaiian	Second Philippine	Second Hawaiian 1/	Mainland Cane 1/		Amount	Percent
Domestic Beet	1,800,000	47,738				1,847,738	653,445 2/	35.4
Mainland Cane	500,000	13,260			(100,000)	413,260	154,815 2/	37.5
Hawaii	1,052,000	(152,000)		(75,000)		825,000	397,458	48.2
Puerto Rico	910,000	24,134		20,701	27,601	982,436	431,953	44.0
Virgin Islands	6,000	159				6,159	1,879	30.5
Philippines	982,000		(692,000)			290,000	125,318	43.2
Cuba	1,923,480	66,709	657,400	54,299	72,399	2,774,287	1,473,515	53.1
Other Foreign Countries								
Belgium	156.3		198.5			354.8	0	
Canada	299.7		380.5			680.2	0	
China & HongKong	153.0		194.3			347.3	0	
Czechoslovakia	139.8		177.6			317.4	0	
Dominican Republic	3,542.2		4,496.8			8,039.0	8,259.2 3/	102.7
Dutch East Indies	112.3		142.5			254.8		
Guatemala	177.9		225.8			403.7		
Haiti, Republic of	489.5		621.5			1,111.0		
Honduras	1,823.3		2,314.7			4,138.0		
Mexico	3,204.1		4,067.5			7,271.6	76.5	1.1
Netherlands	115.7		146.9			262.6	0	
Nicaragua	5,429.2		6,892.4			12,321.6	0	
Peru	5,903.6		7,494.7			13,398.3	13,870.8 3/	103.5
Salvador	4,360.3		5,535.3			9,895.6	6,215.8	62.8
United Kingdom	186.2		236.5			422.7	0	
Venezuela	154.0		195.6			349.6	0	
Other Countries	22.9		28.9			51.8	0	
Unallotted	26,270.0		33,350.0			59,620.0	28,422.3	
	250.0		1,250.0			1,500.0	0	
Sub Total	26,520.0		34,600.0			61,120.0	28,422.3	46.5
Total	7,200,000					7,200,000	3,266,805.3	45.3

1/ Announced July 12, 1948. 2/ Preliminary.

3/ Entered or certified before reduction of quotas on May 26. The excess will be charged against this country's share of any reallocation of unfilled proration of quota for full duty countries on September 1.

* Figures in parentheses show reductions or determined deficits in quotas.

ENTRIES AND MARKETINGS OF SUGAR IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—1937-47

Note: Sugar produced from sugarcane and sugar beets grown in the continental United States is "marketed" when delivered for the first time in accordance with the definition of marketing contained in General Sugar Regulations, Series 3, No. 2, as amended. Sugar produced in areas outside the continental United States is "entered" when released to the importer by Collectors of Customs.

In 1947, Cuba supplied slightly more than half of the sugar entered and marketed in the United States. This contrasts with 31.4 percent in 1937 and 25.9 percent in 1939 when Cuba's percentage contribution to U.S. supplies was its lowest in the 11-year period, 1937-1947.

Continental cane and beet areas in the 1937-47 period furnished from one-quarter to one-third of U.S. supplies. Cane and beet sugar produced in these areas comprised from 24.1 percent to 38.0 percent of the total during the 11-year period. In 1947, the quantity amounted to 25.2 percent of the total.

The insular areas of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands have supplied approximately a quarter of the sugar supplies for the years 1937-1947. While there have been wide fluctuations in the amounts supplied by each of the three individual areas, the total amount from the islands has ranged between 22.3 and 28.6 percent in 1944 and 1942, respectively.

Sugar from the Philippines comprised 10 to 15 percent of U.S. entries and marketings in the period 1937-1941. The war in the Philippines resulted in no supplies from that area during the years 1943 to 1947, inclusive.

Direct-Consumption Sugar - Cuba has also been the predominant off-shore supplier of direct-consumption sugar in the period 1937-1947. Of the four areas (Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines) for which direct-consumption quotas were established by the Sugar Acts of 1937 and 1948, Cuba has supplied 60 to 80 percent of the direct-consumption imports entered into the U.S. from these areas. Total imports have averaged about 540,000 short tons (raw value) annually. Imports of direct-consumption sugars from the Philippines dropped from an average of about 66,000 short tons during the 1937-1941 period to 1,251 tons in 1942. From 1943 through the end of 1947, no direct-consumption sugar was received from the Philippines. The second largest supplier of direct-consumption sugar has been Puerto Rico whose shipments have averaged about 122,000 tons annually.

Entries from Full-Duty Countries - Foreign suppliers (other than Cuba and the Philippines) have accounted for only relatively small portions of sugar entered and marketed in the U.S. Among these full-duty countries, Peru has been the predominant and most consistent supplier, entering some sugar in each of the years 1937-1947, except for 1944. The Dominican Republic, the next supplier from point of volume, entered sugar in each year through 1941. Since then shipments have been made to the U.S. only in 1943 and 1944. Twenty-one other countries have entered sugar in varying amounts and at irregular yearly intervals during the period 1937-1947.

Table 25 ENTRIES AND MARKETINGS OF SUGAR IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
1937-47, Showing Sources by Supply Area

Year	Total short tons (raw value) a/	Percent Supplied by Areas Listed						
		Continental areas			Insular areas b/	Philippines	Cuba	Other
		Total	Cane	Beet				
1937	6,860,609	25.3	7.2	18.1	27.5	14.5	31.4	1.3
1938	6,618,861	28.7	6.8	21.9	26.1	14.8	29.3	1.1
1939	7,465,469	32.1	7.9	24.2	28.1	13.1	25.9	0.8
1940	6,443,211	30.4	6.3	24.1	27.0	15.2	27.1	0.3
1941	8,008,117	29.5	5.1	24.4	23.7	10.7	33.7	2.4
1942	5,555,699	38.0	7.3	30.7	28.6	0.4	32.3	0.7
1943	6,466,190	30.7	7.1	23.6	23.3	0	44.2	1.8
1944	6,941,213	24.1	7.4	16.7	22.3	0	52.1	1.5
1945	5,996,234	24.3	6.9	17.4	27.5	0	46.7	1.5
1946	5,656,721	32.3	7.9	24.4	26.6	0	40.3	0.8
1947	7,757,754	25.2	4.9	20.3	23.4	0	50.8	0.6

a/ Data for years '37, '38, '40, & '41 are charges against quotas; quotas not in effect Sept. 11-Dec. 31, '39, and Apr. 13, '42-Dec. 31, '47. b/ Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands.

Table 28

ENTRIES AND MARKETINGS OF SUGAR IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, 1937-1947^{a/}
(Short tons, raw value)

Area	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Marketings:								
Domestic beet	1,245,080	1,448,627	1,809,495	1,549,921	1,951,835	1,702,506	1,523,854	1,154,883
Mainland cane	490,916	448,961	586,520	405,845	411,412	406,535	460,414	514,670
Total Continental	1,736,004	1,896,988	2,396,015	1,955,766	2,363,247	2,109,041	1,984,268	1,669,553
Entries:								
Hawaii	985,031	905,572	966,288	940,563	902,767	751,400	865,807	801,735
Puerto Rico	896,340	815,294	1,125,844	798,316	992,933	836,225	641,876 d/	743,308
Virgin Islands	7,841	3,924	5,566	0	4,602	0	2,888	2,695
Philippines	991,020	981,146	979,584	980,976	854,956	23,354	0	0
Cuba b/	2,155,218	1,940,823	1,930,151	1,750,254	2,699,678	1,796,444	2,857,427	3,617,912
Other Foreign Countries c/	89,155	75,114	62,021	17,336	189,934	39,235	113,924	106,013
Total Offshore	5,124,605	4,721,873	5,069,454	4,487,445	5,644,870	3,446,658	4,481,922	5,271,660
GRAND TOTAL	6,800,609	6,618,861	7,465,469	6,443,211	8,008,117	5,555,699	6,466,190	6,941,213

1947

1946

1945

Marketings:			
Domestic beet	1,042,544	1,378,640	1,574,262
Mainland cane	416,687	444,746	382,325
Total Continental	1,459,231	1,823,386	1,956,587

Entries:

Hawaii	740,061	632,852	842,244
Puerto Rico	902,660	866,914	968,545
Virgin Islands	3,907	4,823	2,744
Philippines	0	0	0
Cuba b/	2,802,959	2,282,393	3,942,900
Other Foreign Countries c/	87,416	46,353	44,734
Total Offshore	4,537,003	3,833,335	5,801,167
GRAND TOTAL	5,996,234	5,656,721	7,757,754

a/ Data for years 1937, 1938, 1940, and 1941 represent charges against quotas; quotas not in effect September 11, December 31, 1939, and April 13, 1942 - December 31, 1947.

b/ Data exclude the following quantities shipped to U.S. for refining and reshipped to other countries under international allocations: 1942, 144,000 tons; 1943, 446,000 tons; 1944, 262,000 tons; 1945, 337,000 tons; 1946, 368,000 tons; 1947, 230,000 tons. Also exclude invert molasses (sugar equivalent) produced and shipped in lieu of raw sugar at the request of agencies of the U.S. Government as follows: 1942, 316,466 tons; 1943, 260,977, 1944, 700,914 tons. c/ Data exclude first ten tons imported from any country in each year in order to make entries comparable to quota charges for years quotas were in effect. Entries from individual countries shown in Table 22+. d/ Excludes 238,277 tons shipped to United Kingdom in an exchange arrangement to conserve shipping.

1948

Table 87 ENTRIES OF SUGAR FOR DIRECT CONSUMPTION FROM SPECIFIED AREAS, 1937-1947 a/
(Short tons, raw value)

Area	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Hawaii	23,223	14,783	16,257	9,630	7,084	1,748
Puerto Rico	126,045	123,324	149,024	174,983	126,092	93,074
Philippines	68,434	66,187	75,683	59,669	59,261	1,251
Cuba	382,605	374,902	363,100	375,049	377,821	386,536
Total	600,307	579,196	604,064	619,331	570,258	485,609

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	
Hawaii	1,692	858	343	1,656	14,678	
Puerto Rico	107,589	78,166	108,900	120,146	131,888	
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	
Cuba	388,590	400,238	349,290	366,291	402,755	
Total	497,877	479,262	458,533	488,093	549,321	

a/ Data shown only for those areas for which direct-consumption quotas were established under the Sugar Acts of 1937 and 1948. These entries are included in total entries shown in Table 20.

Table 28

ENTRIES OF SUGAR FROM FULL DUTY COUNTRIES, 1937-1947 a/
(Thousand pounds, raw value)

Country	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Australia	1,932	1,053				4,866	40,344				
Belgium											
Brazil											
Br. W. Indies							16,021				6,638
Canada	545				593						
China and Hongkong	408	30 c/	366	241	280						
Costa Rica	2										
Czechoslovakia	1,649	970									
Dominican Republic	51,810	12,331	35,839	6,325	143,230		13,778	77,884			
Dutch E. Indies	1,838	1,934	178				6,543				
Fiji Islands						58,669	56,032				
Fr. West Indies									102,620		
Guatemala	1,509 c/	1,085	507		369	1					
Haiti, Republic of	901	6,469	985	891	10,822		5,153	32,014			
Java								1,310			
Martinique								100,812			
Mexico	396	394 c/	653	715	957	2,741	42,662	43,107 b/			32
Netherlands	1,161	221									
New Zealand							165				
Nicaragua	5,294	10,910	7,398								
Peru	107,364 c/	112,511	77,198	26,500	217,616	12,193	4,043		72,211	92,706	82,794
Salvador		360									
United Kingdom	3,501 c/	1,960	917								
TOTAL	178,310	150,228	124,041	34,672	379,867	78,470	227,848	212,020	174,831	92,706	89,464
Short Tons	89,155	75,114	62,021	17,336	189,934	39,235	113,924	106,020	87,416	46,353	44,732

a/ Excludes first 20,000 pounds imported from any country in each year in order to make entries comparable to quota charges for those years when quotas were in effect. b/ Predominately flavored sirup. c/ Includes entries charged to unallotted reserve (pounds) - 1937--Guatemala 7,623, Peru 218,328, United Kingdom 119,992; 1938--China and Hongkong 15,062, Mexico 149,369.